

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: November, 1895 :

Monthly

Illustrated



SPECIAL FEATURES:
LOUIS PASTEUR, SCIENTIST: His life work and its value to the world. As interpreted by Prof. Percy Frankland and the late John Tyndall (with numerous portraits and illustrations).
RECENT PROGRESS OF ITALIAN CITIES.—By Albert Shaw.

REGULAR
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD. (Editor's Review of the Month, with numerous portraits).
RECORD OF DAILY EVENTS (illustrated).
RECENT HISTORY AS TOLD IN CARICATURE.
THE NEW BOOKS.—special correspondence from London and Paris, with notices of recent American publications.

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS

DEPARTMENTS:
EPISCOPACY & SOJOURN AT MINNEAPOLIS.—By Horace B. Hudson (with many portraits and other illustrations).
IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL SPORT.—By Henry Wysham Lanier (with portraits, cartoons and other illustrations).

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH, condensed from principal American periodicals for November, and from foreign and other periodicals for October.
PERIODICALS REVIEWED.—brief summaries, and extracts, from principal American, English and French magazines.
CONTENTS OF PERIODICALS.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF ARTICLES in last month's periodicals.

NINETY ILLUSTRATIONS.

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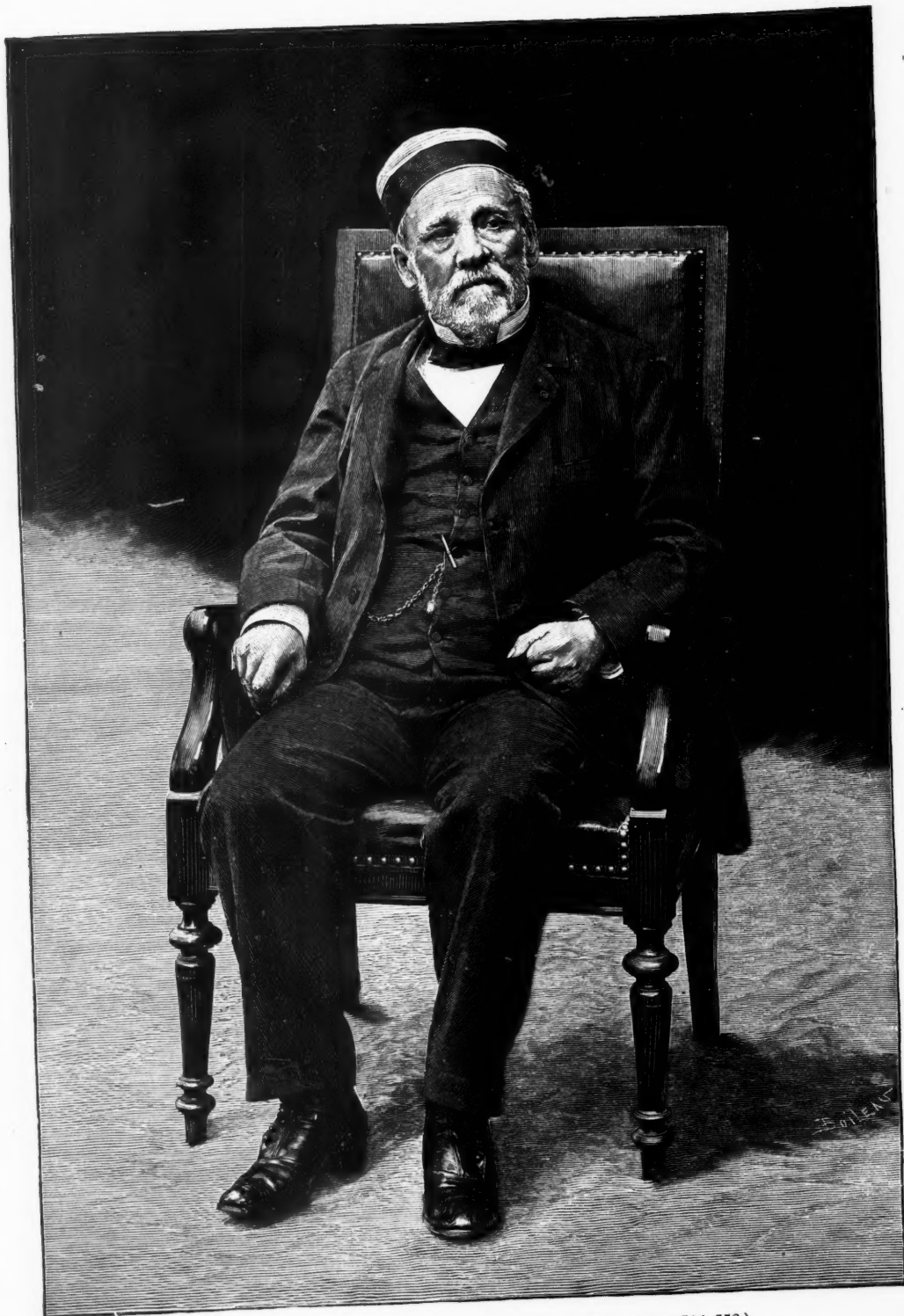
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THE LATE M. LOUIS PASTEUR. (See pages 541-552.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1895.

NO. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Storm Clouds
in the East.*

September had closed with an ominous overclouding of the Eastern sky. From the further East came news of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to the Chinese government: "Degrade the Viceroy responsible for the massacre of Ku-cheng in fourteen days, or the British admiral will act." And the British admiral, with all his ships, moved menacingly toward Nankin. The same day came news of the mustering of a great British fleet of seventeen vessels at the island of Lemnos, at the mouth of the Dardanelles—not without cause. For the Sultan had intimated that he had no intention of permitting any real limitation upon his right divine to govern wrong in Armenia, fresh atrocities were reported from these harried uplands, and it was time to give the Commander of the Faithful a hint that even England's patience was not quite in-



THE NEW WHIP.

"Mercy but murders, pardoning those who kill."—*Shakespeare.*
From *Fun* (London).

exhaustible. And so when he unfolded his morning paper at the breakfast table on or about October 1, John Bull found himself next door to war with the Ottoman Empire at one end of Asia and the Chinese Empire at the other. Fortunately, John Bull could know that he had a government in power which was strong enough to feel absolutely free from all calculations of majorities or minorities. Better still, he knew that there was no opposition, even of the most formal description, to hamper the ministers of the Queen in defending the interests and in discharging the duties of the nation. John Bull for once spoke with a single voice and acted with a will as unfettered as if he were the Autocrat of all the Russians. He had, therefore, the advantage of all the popular strength given by democracy with all the concentration of purpose in an untrammelled executive that is possessed by an absolute despot. Lord Salisbury for practical purposes in foreign affairs is Czar. His will there is none to dispute. If he chooses to blow the Sultan's palace about his ears, no one will say him nay. If he proceeds to Nankin, and therefore invades and occupies Chinese territory, his political opponents will be the first to vote him whatever supplies he needs. Considering what has been written of the bitterness of parties and the growth of faction in England, such a spectacle of a united nation standing silent in serried phalanx, waiting with loyal obedience the command of its chief, is encouraging indeed.

*The Chinese
Egg-shell.*

At the same time England needed all the encouragement that this could give; for a more risky business than she had on hand at either end of Asia it is difficult, almost impossible, to conceive. To begin with China first. The great Mongol Empire is very much like a rotten egg. So long as its shell remained intact, it did not smell so bad. But the Japanese victories smashed in one end of it, and the odor is fearful. The central government, either from inability or want of will, no longer keeps in check the fanatical and disaffected element in the provinces, and the missionaries have been rabbled in every district save one. Twenty-two Catholic missions were reported to have been attacked. American, German and British mission stations shared the same fate. It was obvious that unless something be done, and that promptly,

the interior of China would be too hot to hold a European. Yet what could be done? England could occupy Nankin, no doubt. But with what result? If there were sufficient authority left in Peking to maintain order and enforce the law even under menace of British guns, well and good. But if not—and there is always the danger that Europe by its own action may bring down with a crash the decaying and moribund government which alone stands between four hundred millions of men and anarchy—what then? England would only have poached on the other end of the egg which Japan had chipped, and the offensive consequences would be worse than ever. For the moment the policy of the ultimatum seems to have been justified by success. In the morning John Bull read the ultimatum; in the evening he heard that the Chinese government had capitulated. The Governor of the province of Szechuen has been degraded by an Imperial edict, and declared to be ineligible for office elsewhere. Szechuen is the most western province of China, and a correspondent living in Chung King writes that this is the only large town in the province in which foreigners have not been attacked. The Roman Catholics in that province alone have had forty mission stations looted by the mob. Repeated representations at Peking produced nothing more than mockery of compliance with the demands of the powers, and it seemed, even down to the last moment, that the Viceroy, who is officially and probably personally responsible for the outbreak of violence, would defy all the diplomats of all the powers. No sooner, however, did the British ultimatum arrive than the Chinese government, apparently believing that England means business when she puts her fleet in motion, suddenly complied—and more than complied—with everything that was asked of her. The degradation of the Viceroy, it is hoped, will teach a lesson to all the mandarin class throughout China. That depends. It is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth, and we cannot be blind to the possibility that the suspiciously sudden compliance of the Chinese government to the British ultimatum may be a mere blind. Or even if it is genuine, it is possible the Viceroy may decide to place himself at the head of a popular movement directed against the government in Peking. Everything depends, in short,—to revert to our first simile,—whether the Chinese administrative system is egg-shell or gutta-percha. If it is egg-shell, this is only the beginning of troubles; and the menace intended to relieve an impossible situation will merely have made a transfer from the frying-pan into the fire. Still, Lord Salisbury is entitled to the credit of a first and sensational success.

*Are Missions
Worth While?*

All this trouble in China has naturally called forth a spirited discussion concerning the value of missions in China. Several secular writers who have visited China, and gained some knowledge of affairs in that part of the world, notably Mr. Henry Norman and Mr. Arnold White, have declared that the missions are not worth

the cost and trouble they are making. It is declared that the missionaries, without proper authorization, go into portions of China where their presence causes friction, and that it is unreasonable to expect the British and other European governments and the government of the United States to intervene,—at the possible risk of war and in any case with no little expense of naval expeditions,—in order to force China to allow missionaries to reside far inland from the treaty ports. Moreover, these critics affirm that most of the missionaries in China are persons ill qualified for their work, and that the actual results of the missions are most insignificant. On the other hand, the Hon. John W. Foster, who has lately re-



LI HUNG CHANG IN HIS SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR.
Taken at Tientsin, July 18, 1895, after his return from Japan.
The bullet mark is seen under the left eye.

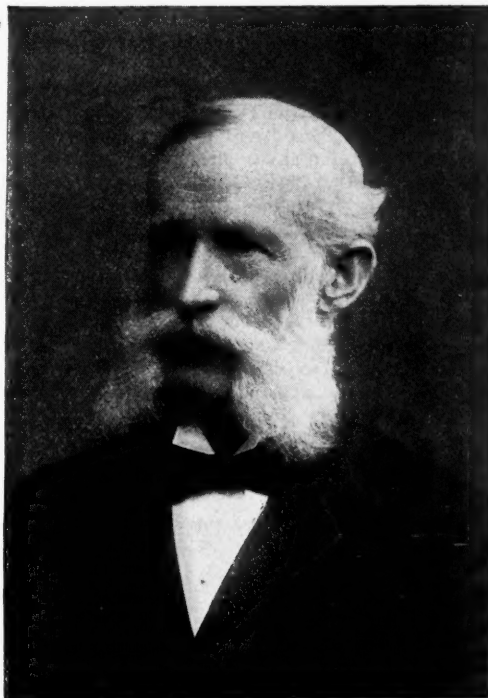
turned from the Orient, and who, as our readers will remember, was employed by China as the special counsel in the negotiation of the peace treaty with Japan, has within the past month made a series of very important addresses in hearty commendation of the value of missionary work, not only in China, but also in Japan and India. Mr. Foster addressed the Episcopal Convention at Minneapolis, made a similar speech before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), which has been holding its annual session in Brooklyn, and has borne the same testimony in other influential utterances delivered before various religious

bodies in different parts of the country. Mr. Foster reminds us that we must not be surprised at a considerable degree of domestic unrest in China after the shock of the great foreign war, especially in view of the discharge from active service of great bodies of soldiers who have become scattered through several provinces. He predicts that general quiet and order will soon be restored in China, and that thenceforth the missionaries will have much easier access than ever before to the people everywhere. In his opinion it would be a great loss and misfortune to give up the beginnings that have been made, and he exhorts the missionary bodies to lose none of their faith in the possibility of benefiting Oriental peoples through a presentation of the value and significance of the religion of Christ. Our correspondent whose account of the Episcopal Convention appears elsewhere, emphasizes the great enthusiasm that the cause of missions aroused in the Minneapolis meeting. In like manner, the Congregationalists in their recent triennial council at Syracuse and in the meeting of the American Board, showed no abatement of missionary zeal, but on the contrary are evidently more determined than ever to sustain and develop their work.

*Missionary
Methods.*

Fortunately, the missionary societies are showing themselves quite open to conviction as to the best ways to benefit the countries where their stations are located. The American Board has sent a commission of exceptionally able men to Japan to investigate the whole subject and to report upon the condition and prospects of Christianity in that interesting nation. It is understood that the Presbyterians will, within a year or so, send a similar commission of influential men to examine and report upon missions in India. As to the immense value of American missionary effort in the Turkish Empire, few intelligent investigators are in doubt. The great unrest of Asiatic nations, from the Bosphorus to the Yellow Sea, must be taken into consideration by missionary boards; and while they are not called upon in any wise to abandon their fields, they must be willing for a time to accommodate themselves to circumstances. Thus many missionaries and friends of missionaries are proclaiming loudly against the Chinese government because the rights of Europeans and Americans are not strictly secured in every nook and corner of the Chinese Empire. Our government, as well as those of Europe, is taken to task for failing to compel the government of China to make the flowery empire as safe for the missionary of the cross as the United States, for example, is safe for the Chinese laundryman. But these critics make the mistake of assuming that the Chinese government could control the 400,000,000 people of China if it so desired. The imperial government at Peking is a very different affair from the imperial government at St. Petersburg. So complete is the central organization of the Russian empire that the imperial ukase is promptly enforced everywhere. The ad-

ministrative system of China is far less centralized, and one can never be sure that a rebellion may not break out which will completely swamp the present dynasty, and turn the bonds which bind the provinces to the central government into a rope of



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.

sand. Europe and America must surely bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Chinese government, but meanwhile some allowance must be made for the essential facts of the situation.

*The Situation
at
Constantinople.*

The temporary adjustment of the Chinese question by the acceptance of England's ultimatum was followed by great excitement and anxiety over the situation at Constantinople. The Turkish government had persistently postponed any direct answer to the demands of England and the other European powers respecting Armenian reforms. But the situation became sharply accentuated by the outbreak of frightful riots in Constantinople. Unrestrained mob law prevailed in the streets for several days. Constantinople has an Armenian population of several hundred thousand. The Turkish government permitted the bloody strife to go on between Moslem and Armenian for several days, whereupon the six great powers, through their ambassadors at Constantinople, served notice on the Sultan's government that the rioting must be immediately stopped

or else there would be prompt armed intervention. A strong British fleet lay at anchor off the island of Limnos, not far from the entrance of the Dardanelles, in a position menacing Constantinople. It was made plain to the Turkish government that the patience of Europe in general and of England in particular was exhausted. The rioting was accordingly put down and protection was accorded to the Armenians, many of whom had taken refuge in their churches, where they remained for days, fearing to come out into the streets. Following the suppression of the Constantinople riots, the Turkish government gave its tardy but complete assent to the programme of administrative reforms for Armenia and the provinces of Asia Minor which had been jointly prepared by the representatives of England, France and Russia. Meanwhile there have been frightful massacres of Armenians and bloody rioting in various Turkish towns,—notably at Trebizond, where it is reported that four hundred persons were killed. It is very doubtful whether the real Armenian question will be solved even to a moderate degree by the proposed administrative reforms. The diplomatic tension between the Constantinople government and Lord Salisbury's government is, of course, for the moment relieved. But the Armenians themselves will not be in any wise satisfied with the measures which have been agreed on in their behalf, and the

government of Turkey can scarcely be expected to institute reforms of a deep and thoroughgoing nature. We have not yet come to the end of the chapter. It is likely, however, that the interference with Armenian missionary schools will cease and that in some respects the situation will now improve. Mr. Terrill, our minister at Constantinople, by the way, has been criticised with great bitterness on the one hand by representatives of the Armenian cause and on the other hand by those who speak for American missionary enterprises in the Turkish Empire. His conduct is contrasted very much to his disadvantage with that of Mr. Oscar Straus, who represented us during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

*The Future
of
Japan.*

Both the Japanese and the Russians appear to have taken it for granted that the recent war only cleared the stage for the real antagonists to take the field. Russia is said to be straining every nerve to reinforce her army in Vladivostock; artillery and munitions of war are being hurried eastward; and, when the time comes for trying conclusions with the Japanese the Russians hope to have an army of 90,000 men on the spot. The Japanese, on the other hand, are intensely indignant at the intervention of Russia, whom they recognize as the principal in this matter. They are preparing to spend the indemnity they have extorted from China in strengthening their fleet. The electorate will, it is said, enthusiastically support the proposal for increasing the standing army, and, in short, for going into training for the impending conflict. They have as yet shown no indication of any disposition to evacuate the Liaotung peninsula, and Russia and France are said to be taking steps for the purpose of expediting their movements. The action of Germany is not yet certain. Affairs in Korea are the reverse of reassuring. The Koreans are likely to give the Japanese much more trouble than did the Chinese, and every day it seems more certain that here also we are but at the beginning of a new epoch; nor can anyone foresee what the end will be. There was a troublesome little revolution on foot in Korea as this number of the REVIEW went to press, and it promises to involve Japan very unpleasantly and inopportunately.

*Russia
in the
Far East.*

What the policy of Russia will be we have to judge from hints supplied by her actions rather than from declarations furnished by her rulers. A rumor has been circulated to the effect that,—in return for her services in guaranteeing the two loans that China has raised in France,—Russia is to have Port Arthur. This has been promptly denied. By her two loans, Russia has reduced China to the position of a tributary. She has no missionaries as hostages in the interior of the Chinese Empire, and she will probably work steadily and continuously, without haste and without rest, to convert the northern portion of the Chinese Empire into a Russian dependency. This ought to be good news for English Russophobes; for if Russia is seriously going to digest China, she will



THE MAN WHO RESPECTS NOTHING BUT AN
"ULTIMATUM."

(Abdul-Hamid Khan, Sultan of Turkey.)

have no appetite for any of the rest of the world for twenty years to come. Instinct, however, and the inbred conservatism of the Russian Foreign Office, will lead the Czar and his advisers to preserve the Chinese Empire intact, rather than to face the fearful overturn if any attempt were made to inaugurate a scramble for Chinese provinces.

Her True Policy. As long as the whole Chinese Empire obeys orders from Pekin, Russia can dominate 400,000,000 Yellow Men by putting their Emperor diplomatically into her pocket; but if once the signal were given for a general division, Russia at most could not hope to come out with more than one-half of the spoil. Not annexation, but ascendancy, is the true policy for the ambitious Muscovite. The stars in their course seem to be fighting so hard for Russia that the Russians do not need to fight for themselves. Their only policy needs to be "Hands Off," for by the nature of things Pekin and Constantinople will every year tend to become more and more the seats of mediatized sovereigns who, in time, will have no more foreign policy of their own than have Holkar or Scindia, or any other of England's great native feudatories. All this, however, might be spoiled if any impatient philanthropic English ministry were to precipitate the general overturn by too urgent insistence on an immediate reform. The policy of Russia must, therefore, of necessity, be intensely conservative. It is the poacher turned gamekeeper.

The French in Feverland. The French have finished their struggle through the swamps to the capital of Madagascar, and there has been great jubilation in Paris. The Republic sent 15,000 men in a perfectly equipped expedition to chastise the Hovas, and to assert the majesty of France in their capital. The expedition was equipped to fight the Hovas; it was not prepared to contend against the only effective ally upon whose help their enemies confidently relied. The fever of the lowlands, through which the expedition had to force its way, cost France in invalided soldiers one-half of her expedition. Every letter from the front told a ghastly story of human suffering. No work could be got out of the native tribes. Coolies were imported, and worked to death, while the wretched soldiers, toiling hard under a tropical sun in making roads through marshes heavy with malaria, went down like rotten sheep. Many of them went mad, and wandered about the camp pleased with the happy delusion that they were the most fortunate of men, laughing and talking to every one of their immense good fortune. Although seven thousand Frenchmen were placed *hors de combat* by fever, it is doubtful whether seven were killed or wounded by the weapons of the Hovas. The whole of the summer had been consumed in road making; but at last General Duchesne telegraphed that he was about to make a forward rush upon the capital. Hitherto they had encountered no serious resistance; but

when they approached Antananarivo, the French found the Hova soldiery disposed to show some fight. A little artillery practice, however, quickly sent the Queen's defenders flying, and, on September 30, General Duchesne took undisputed possession of Antananarivo.

The Future of Madagascar. General Duchesne is the hero of the hour on the Paris boulevards. Decorations have been profusely conferred upon the participants in the expedition, and France is disposed to make the largest possible amount of



GENERAL DUCHESNE.

capital out of the whole affair. The expedition was mainly undertaken to make good the rights and claims of the French under the terms of the former treaty between France and the Madagascar Queen, which gave the French a virtual protectorate, at least so far as the foreign affairs of the great island were concerned. But no one now believes that France will be content with a shadowy sort of protectorate. Madagascar has become virtually a French colonial possession, and we may expect in the very early future that this position will be frankly avowed by the French government. How this will affect the interests that citizens of other countries have established, remains to be seen. American missionaries for half a century have exerted a great influence for good upon the people of Madagascar; and some other American citizens besides ex-Consul Waller have business claims and interests, which our government would seem obliged to protect. The Waller case has hung on tediously, and it is high time that the French government should furnish our Department of State with a frank and clear account of its conduct. Secretary Olney seems disposed to see that justice is accorded to this unfortunate American citizen.

*Anarchy at
Head-
quarters.*

All the squalid horrors of the stricken French camp pale, however, into insignificance beside the picture which the expedition affords of the chaos prevailing in the high places of the French government. It is frankly admitted by the Parisian press that the three government departments—that of the ministry of war, the ministry of marine and the ministry of colonies—have been all at sixes and sevens, each more anxious to push its own men and carry out its own pet schemes than to promote the safety of the expedition, or to secure the triumph of the Republic. The stories told of the extent to which this rivalry has gone would be almost incredible, were it not that the results are only too patent, and the excuses of the inculpated departments the worst confirmation of their guilt. The Germans must chuckle as they witness this administrative chaos. The French may have created a great army, but if their ministers cannot pull together, the vaster the machine the more easily it will be wrecked. The fact of the matter is that the initial blunder of the French was in not accepting the offer of Cecil Rhodes. They went to Madagascar in large part out of jealousy of Cecil Rhodes and his British South African empire, and they could not bear to accept the offer which he pressed upon them to provide a sanatorium for their invalided soldiers at the Cape. The unfortunate fever-stricken patients had bitter reason to regret the rejection of Mr. Rhodes' offer.

*The Cuban
Situation.*

Spain, through her diplomatic representatives, has been making the most profuse explanations of her failure to accomplish anything against the Cuban revolutionists. Everything in the way of an energetic campaign, so the Spaniards declare, had been postponed until the arrival of cool weather in Cuba. General Campos is then to make a short, aggressive and irresistible campaign. The Spanish agents have been buying a number of light-draft tugs and steam launches in England and the United States, and these are to be armed with Maxim and Gatling guns, and put into service around the entire island to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition, and of filibusters from the United States, Mexico and South America. The Spanish army is to be brought up to something like 100,000 men, and these are to be distributed and marched in such a way as to drive the whole mass of armed insurgents into the extreme interior of the eastern part of Cuba, where they are to be hopelessly entrapped, like so many rats. The whole programme looks exceedingly simple, when the eloquent Mr. de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, tells the newspaper interviewers about it; but it may not prove so easy a thing to do, after all. We can only wait and see. Meanwhile, the American sentiment in behalf of the patriotic Cubans is reaching something like the fever point in the South and West. The administration at Washington is pursuing its undeviating policy of strict observance

of the neutrality laws, and Mr. de Lome, with his secret Spanish agents scattered all over the United States, has been alert to call the attention of our government to every incident which seemed in any wise suspicious. After Congress assembles, early in December, we shall at least hear some stirring talk on the question of the recognition of Cuba's rights as a belligerent. Spain, a few weeks ago, seemed at the point of bankruptcy; but she has succeeded in raising a loan in Paris with which to prosecute the Cuban war, and it is her intention to saddle upon poor Cuba the whole burden of this new debt,—just



MR. DE LOME, SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

as in times past Cuba has been made to assume all the financial load which Cuban subjugation has entailed.

*The British
Policy in
Venezuela.*

The people of the United States have become about as deeply concerned over the quarrel between Venezuela and England as over the quarrel between Cuba and Spain. Several events, since our last number went to press, have added to the interest of this Venezuelan situation. In the first place, our Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, has instructed our ambassador at London, Mr. Bayard, to impress strongly upon the British government our opinion that the principles of the Monroe doctrine are involved in the Venezuelan controversy. In consequence of Mr. Olney's elaborate presentation of our views, the British government has allowed it to be understood that it will consent to an arbitration of the right of Great Britain to hold the territory which England has lately occupied upon the Venezuelan side of the so-called Schomburgk line. Having apparently made this concession in deference to the views of the United States, the British government through its colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlain sent a dispatch to the colonial government of British Guiana, instructing that government to purchase Maxim guns and prepare to hold by force the territory in dispute, and particularly to make haste to actively occupy

the gold regions. The nature of England's policy will be made clear by a very brief statement of one or two facts. The so-called Schomburgk line was drawn by a British agent who went to Venezuela in 1840, and who fixed this theoretical boundary without the knowledge of the Venezuelan government. It was a new boundary, which utterly changed the territorial lines previously recognized, and which encroached boldly upon the territory which the British themselves had previously treated as belonging to Venezuela. Two or three British administrations, if we mistake not, have since 1840 admitted that the Schomburgk line has no validity whatsoever. But even if England could lay any sort of moral or legal claim to the territory which she attempted to appropriate when she bounded her claims by the Schomburgk line, she has never been able to make Americans understand by what right she has from time to time encroached farther and farther beyond that line, and appropriated new areas of the interior of Venezuela. A clearer case of absolutely unwarranted and inexcusable appropriation of the territory of another power cannot be shown in any part of the world, so far as we understand the facts, than these recent encroachments by the British upon the mainland of South America. It begins to seem to many Americans that it is not worth while to discuss the details of the question with England any further, and that it would be better for the United States government to adopt an entirely different course in the matter. It is not a question that concerns the United States directly; but this country has taken a stand upon the principles of the Monroe doctrine from which it cannot retreat without loss of self-respect, and without failure of duty toward the weaker republics of the western hemisphere.

*A Threatened
Ashantee
War.*

England always has an acute African question or two on hand, and the newest difficulty is one that threatens to lead to an expedition against Ashantee, on the West Coast. It would seem as if there were some connection between the horoscope of Lord Wolseley and the Ashantee kingdom. Lord Wolseley won his first distinguished success by leading the expedition which captured and burned Coomassie in 1873; and now, almost on the very day when he left Dublin to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief, came the news that another war with Ashantee is considered almost inevitable. This is a matter which will lie within Mr. Chamberlain's province, and as the probability is that "Joseph will stand no nonsense," England may, be committed to another little war before she knows it.

*Russia and
France.*

All these things, however, are but trifles compared with the possibility of a sudden breach with France. The French held their autumn manœuvres upon a gigantic scale, almost within gunshot of the German frontier. But military operations were insignificant compared

with the political demonstrations for which they afforded the excuse. General Dragomiroff, representing the Russian army, was the hero of the day, while the arrival of Prince Lobanoff, who is virtually vice Czar, seemed to supply the crowning demonstration of the reality of the Russo-French



PRINCE LOBANOFF, RUSSIAN PREMIER.

alliance. Prince Lobanoff remained some time in France, and was much closeted with the French minister for foreign affairs. What business they discussed is not known. It is not believed they simply met as historians, but rather as the makers of history yet to come.

*De Witte
and
Chamberlain.*

Prince Lobanoff is a gentleman and a statesman who, despite his age, seems to hold the reins of power with a pretty firm grip. De Witte, his colleague, is minister of finance, and considered by the English a much more dangerous and much less reputable politician. What the two between them will make of Russian policy in the next twelve months, it is difficult to say; but it is improbable that they will wantonly precipitate war; on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that they will utilize the *rapprochement* with France to the uttermost for the purpose of emptying the French stocking. At least John Bull comforts himself with that reflection. The alliance, so long as it is confined to the diplomatic field of finances, is as good as a gold mine to Russia. The rumor has been started that,—strong in the strength of his access to the French stocking,—De Witte has conceived the daring scheme of making Russia guarantor-general of all the debts of all her feudatories. The success of the Chinese loan is said to have encouraged him to believe that by undersigning the Servian, Mon-

tenegrin, and Bulgarian bonds, he can practically establish Russian influence in the Balkan-peninsula upon a foundation firmer than that of arms or of religion. It may be. But if it is, there is one man in Great Britain who will probably see in her action a hint which may bring about a federation of the British Empire on a somewhat similar basis. There is some resemblance between Mr. Chamberlain and M. de Witte, and there is no doubt that a British imperial guarantee for colonial debt would be a master stroke of policy that naturally would commend itself to England's municipal statesman.

The Italian Celebrations. While France and Russia have been foregathering with demonstrative effusiveness, the members of the Triple Alliance are lying low. Germany celebrated with great demonstrations of enthusiasm the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sedan, while the Italians with equal heartiness celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome. The progress of Rome and the Italian towns in this past quarter-century is extensively discussed in a special article which we publish this month. Crispi signalized the Roman demonstration by the delivery of an eloquent and powerful onslaught upon the policy of the Pope, who, although secure in his spiritual sovereignty, continues to cherish vain hopes of the restoration of the temporal power. Crispi spoke wisely and well, but the spectacle of Crispi solemnly reproving Leo

XIII for worldly ambition is rather ridiculous. The Pope is in a very difficult position—how difficult no one knows but himself; all that outsiders can see is that he has played a very delicate game with extraordinary tact and patience. Let us hope that he may never be exposed to the crucial test of having to face the problems that would be precipitated by a great European war.

Austro-Hungarian Affairs.

Austria, after a period of interregnum following the resignation of Count Windischgrätz as Prime Minister, has installed a new Cabinet under the headship of Count Badeni, who was formerly the Governor of the Province of Galicia, and who is a strong Conservative and Catholic. He is a warm supporter, however, of the Triple Alliance. There is a dreadful tangle of party factions in Austria, and the new ministry is indorsed completely by none of these groups except the Polish element. The election of the municipal council in Vienna had occasioned unprecedented excitement on account of the intensity of the anti-Jewish crusade. For many years the German Liberal element,—including the wealthy and educated Jews who form so large a factor in the business life of Vienna,—have controlled the municipal government. But now (the old municipal council having been dissolved by the Emperor and a complete new council having been elected) the Liberals hold only 42 seats, while the anti-



INAUGURATING THE GARIBALDI MONUMENT AT ROME, SEPTEMBER 20.

Semitic combination has gained 92. However much the national government may sympathize at heart with the anti-Hebrew movement, it will be practically obliged to restrain the virulence of Jew-baiters. The new Minister of Finance is Herr von Bolinski, who is a distinguished writer upon economic questions, and a man of ability and experience. While the Austrian half of the Empire has been growing so intensely conservative, the Hungarian half has become more and more liberal. The new civil marriage law has gone into effect, and in other ways the Hungarians have been exhibiting their liberal mood. There is much discord between Hungary and Austria over joint questions of imperial finance, and Bolinski will achieve a great personal triumph if he succeeds in reconciling the Hungarians and removing the discords which are threatening to break up the Empire.

*The Lull
in British Home
Politics.*

In English home politics there has been an extraordinary lull. When Mr. Balfour left Downing Street, almost his last remark was that he was going to Scotland to play golf, and as far as possible to forget all sublunary things. He seems to have succeeded. The Liberals were perfectly dumb through September, and only began to show signs of life late in October. You might look through the newspapers in vain for a single utterance by any of the Liberal chiefs. After the general election every one rested. Mr. Morley abode in his tents in the North of Scotland. Lord Rosebery went to Dunrobin; Lord Spencer went to India; Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Campbell Bannerman seem to have disappeared into space. On the other side, the only speeches of any note were made by the Duke of Devonshire, and they were important chiefly because of the calm but merciless fashion in which he put the extinguisher upon the sanguine hopes entertained by some of his colleagues as to the possibility of heroic action in the direction of old-age pensions. It would seem that England is going to witness in the Unionist cabinet the old duel that used to be fought day after day in the Gladstone cabinet between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain is a light weight, but he hits hard. The Duke of Devonshire is a heavy weight and a great stayer. As Mr. Chamberlain was wont to remark in the old days when they had their tussles in the Gladstone administration, "Lord Hartington is slow, but keen, and he always hits the nail on the head." Of course, at present all seems peace, but one only needs to pierce beneath the surface to find how rancorous and bitter is the feeling on the part of the Tory rank-and-file against Mr. Chamberlain and "the Birmingham gang." Mr. Chamberlain has certainly taken care of his own, and the appointment of Mr. Findlay as Solicitor-General was almost the last straw which the back of the Tory camel could endure. For the moment, however, the word has been passed that even a majority of 150 does not justify open sedition.

*The
Approaching
Elections*

Election day falls this year on November 5. The states in which campaigns are being prosecuted,—some with more and some with less intensity,—are in alphabetical order, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. The other states have no officers to elect this year. The Kentucky campaign is the one which has claimed the largest amount of national atten-



HON. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY.

Fighting for re-election to the United States Senate.

tion. Kentucky is perhaps the only state in the Union of which it is said that no state office was ever held by a member of the Republican party. The Democratic public men of Kentucky constitute a picturesque group, whose names are familiar throughout the country. Most of them have allied themselves with Secretary Carlisle on the side of the gold standard and the Cleveland administration, but others have espoused the free silver views of Mr. Hardin, the candidate for governor, and Mr. Blackburn, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. The dissension in party ranks has been so sharp that it seems fairly likely that Mr. Bradley, the Republican candidate for governor, may win the election. In Maryland and New Jersey the issues have been pretty sharply drawn upon the



The Republican and Democratic Candidates for Governorship of Massachusetts.
GOV. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.



HON. GEORGE FRED. WILLIAMS.

local lines of reform in the conduct of state affairs. The sentiment against corrupt methods and extravagant and selfish administration was never so strongly aroused in Maryland as this year. The Pennsylvania contest was bitterest before the Republican convention. The campaign has attracted little national attention since Mr. Quay conquered the opposition in his own party at the Harrisburg convention. In Massachusetts Governor Greenhalge's campaign for re-election has excited much local interest, without appealing very widely to the attention of people outside of New England. The Ohio contest, like that of Kentucky, has been fought largely upon national issues, the tariff question being kept prominently in the foreground. Leadership on both sides has been unusually strong.

As to
New York
Politics.

The people of the country at large may be pardoned if they have failed to comprehend precisely the nature and significance of the campaign in the state of New York. The issues are so imperfectly joined that a more confused and uncertain political battle has seldom been fought. Reformers in the city of New York are interested in the character of the legislature to be elected on November 5th, because they hope for several reform measures which the last legislature did not concede. But they are by no means certain that a Republican legislature, under Mr. Platt's guidance, would show itself much more friendly to municipal purification than a Democratic legislature under the control of Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker. As for the campaign in the city of New York, the particular issue is the defeat of Tammany. A fusion anti-Tammany ticket was agreed upon early in October by the Republicans and the anti-Tammany



MR. TH. NAST'S IDEA OF THE STATE OF HARMONY EXISTING AMONG THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.
(Drawn for the N. Y. Recorder of Oct. 18.)

wing of the Democrats. The movement was furthered and the fusion ticket endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, which had appointed a committee of fifty to represent it in behalf of good municipal government. Dr. Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League also accepted the fusion ticket, although with evident regret that it savored so strongly of a party deal, whereas the need of the moment was a non-partisan, good-government ticket. The Good-Government Clubs had taken the initiative with a ticket of their own, hoping that the other anti-Tammany organizations would come to their terms. The Good-Government Club men see Boss Platt's hand so plainly in the making of the fusion ticket that they feel it incompatible with the proper sense of their mission to the community to give that ticket their endorsement. They have been far from unanimous, however, and many of the Good-Government Club members have thought it best to join hands with the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Parkhurst's society. The ticket in itself is not open to much criticism, and the great majority of good citizens in New York have considered that, in the face of Tammany's determined effort to regain power, it was a plain duty to join in the one movement which could defeat Tammany. The outcome as we write is very uncertain. The attempt to force the temperance and Sunday questions into the

would be permitted. Dallas, Texas, was the town which was originally fixed upon, the Texas laws having been found defective in their prohibition of prize-fighting. Governor Culberson, however, was determined that the soil of Texas should not be disgraced. In the face of a great pressure against his action, Governor Culberson called the legislature together in special session and promptly secured the desired enactment. The prize fighters were accordingly driven from Texas, and they next fixed upon the Hot Springs, Arkansas, as the place of meeting. Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, was doing his best to prevent the contest at the time when our record for the month was closed; but the legal questions involved were not fully determined. The spirit shown by Governor Culberson has won the warmest approval of right-minded people in every portion of the country, and it is perfectly evident that there will not long remain an inch of territory in this country where a prize fight can occur, as a public exhibition openly announced and advertised.

*Hall Calne
and Canadian
Copyright.*

The question of Canadian copyright is one which has been much more keenly discussed in publishing circles than in the press at large. The main issue at stake may be very simply explained. The government of Great Britain, in entering upon its international copyright treaties, has never pretended to act for Canada and the great colonies in the same conclusive fashion with which it has acted for the United Kingdom. Canada has allowed herself to be included in the English copyright arrangements, but with the distinct understanding that she could withdraw upon due notice and make a separate copyright arrangement of her own. Canada has accordingly determined to act upon her own hook, as a separate country; and instead of granting foreign authors the right to control the publication and sale of their own books in the Dominion, the Canadian Parliament has passed an act which will allow any Canadian printer to manufacture and sell any American, English, or other non-Canadian book at his own sweet will, provided he deposits with the Canadian government a ten per cent. royalty, which the author of the book may claim. Now it happens that the Canadian market for books is too small to justify the manufacture in that country of separate Canadian editions, with the exception of a few popular and cheaply printed works. American publishers believe that this law has been framed at the instance of a group of printers who intend to pirate copyrighted English and American books, and flood the American market with them. It is true that these Canadian books could not lawfully be brought across the border; but, with an unguarded boundary line three thousand miles in extent, it would be a simple enough matter to smuggle vast quantities of books into the United States. We have no means of knowing the hidden aims and purposes of the Toronto printers, but we are assured that the New York and Chicago publishers take a very disagreeable view of



GOVERNOR CULBERSON, OF TEXAS.

New York city and state campaigns has been meaningless, hollow-hearted and ridiculous, so far as the politicians have been concerned.

*Texas Versus
Pugilism.*

One of the strangest spectacles of the past month was the effort of two notorious prize-fighters, and the people who had a financial interest in their proposed exhibition, to find a place where their brutal combat



HALL CAINE, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST,

Who is visiting America as a representative of British copyright interests.

the Canadian motive. Although Canada has a right to withdraw from the existing English copyright agreements, its own new law is subject to the veto of the colonial office in London. The English authors and publishers are much stirred up, because they fear that Canada's abrogation of the international copyright agreement would result in the withdrawal by the United States of the benefits which the American market now affords to British writers and publishers. Mr. Hall Caine, the distinguished novelist, has been sent to Canada and the United States as a special representative of the English interests, in the hope of being able to avert so great a calamity as the total cessation of international copyright arrangements between Great Britain and America. Mr. Caine's visit to the United States is giving his many admirers an opportunity to show their appreciation of his powerful and worthy achievements as one of the greatest fiction writers of our generation.

*Pasteur
and his
Successors.*

The greatest of the names which our obituary list contains this month is that of Professor Louis Pasteur, the world-famed biologist and chemist of France, the story of whose long career is so inseparably identified with the history of scientific progress and with splendid developments in several branches of the healing art. We have elsewhere presented a summary of Professor Pasteur's life and career, together with an appreciative review of his varied scientific services. It happens that only a few days before Pasteur's death Professor Percy Frankland, at the Ipswich meeting of the British Association, had presented a comprehensive account of Pasteur's discoveries and their significance. We have reproduced a considerable portion of Professor Frankland's address, and have also appended an appreciative analysis of the character and value of the great Frenchman's services which the late John Tyndall prepared several years

ago. Apropos of Professor Pasteur's death it is worth while to mention the great practical results in two different directions which are attending the efforts of Pasteur's pupils and successors. Professor Roux has achieved a most brilliant success with his new anti-toxine cure for diphtheria. The latest reports from Europe, based upon an analysis of thousands of diphtheria cases in the hospitals, have shown a marvelous diminution of mortality from this dreaded scourge of childhood wherever the anti-toxine remedy has been properly used. Another of Professor Pasteur's great lieutenants,—perhaps the greatest of all,—is Dr. Haffkine, the Russian bacteriologist and physician, whose experiments in the Pasteur laboratory at Paris with the anti-cholera virus were explained by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS some two years ago. Dr. Haffkine has now for some time past been in India, where the cholera is always more or less epidemic; and there he has, at his own expense, inoculated more than forty thousand persons. We may not here go into the details of the methods by which he has demonstrated the value of his method of inoculation; but it is enough to say that the Health Department of Calcutta has completely endorsed his discovery, while the President of the Calcutta Medical Society, at a special meeting in his honor, has pronounced him one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. Dr. Haffkine has just been compelled to leave India from the fact that his great labors have impaired his own health and strength; but it is to be hoped that his illness is not serious. With such men as Koch the German, Haffkine the Russian, and Roux the Frenchman pressing steadfastly forward,—together with many others whose patient experiments are destined to bear fruit,—the great work of Louis Pasteur is destined to go on uninterrupted to further triumphs.



THE LATE W. W. STORY.

Hardly less famous than Pasteur was an American man of genius who died in Rome on October 7. W. W. Story was one of the most brilliant men America has produced. He came of a gifted family, for his father was the great Massachusetts jurist Joseph Story, while his grandfather, Dr. Lewis Story, was a member of the "Boston tea party" and an active and influential man in the Revolution. W. W. Story followed the footsteps of his father and became a lawyer, distinguishing himself particularly as a law writer. Some of his law books are still in constant use. But his love of art prevailed over his devotion to the law, and in 1848 he went to Italy to make his home. His creative gifts were not limited to sculpture and painting, in which he distinguished himself so greatly, but he was also a musician; while as a poet and man of letters he attained a high and distinguished reputation. He will be remembered as one of the foremost sculptors of the nineteenth century. Although he had lived abroad for nearly fifty years, he was a loyal and patriotic American to the last. His two sons are artists of

acknowledged talent. Few American families have exhibited so remarkable a transmission of great talent as the Story family.

*Professor
Boyesen's
Death.*

The death of Professor H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College has occasioned sorrow in many circles. Professor Boyesen seemed to be in the very prime of his vigor, and he was full of plans for work. He hoped to achieve greater things in literature than he had yet attempted. His death was from rheumatism of the heart and was very sudden. Coming to this country after the completion of a university education in his native land, Professor Boyesen within a remarkably short time acquired so perfect a mastery of the English language as to become in the full sense an American man of letters, using the adopted tongue as if it were his own vernacular. Meanwhile he maintained his close acquaintance and sympathy with the literary life and production of the Scandinavian countries, of Germany and of other European countries. As a teacher of comparative literature, a lecturer on modern novelists, and a writer in various literary fields, Professor Boyesen attained high rank. He was a man of great geniality, and his personal acquaintance with authors and scholars in this country and in Europe was remarkable for its extent.

*The
Educational
Outlook.*

The educational year in the United States has opened very auspiciously. Nearly all of the universities and colleges report a large increase of attendance and a bright prospect for the best year in their history. This is notably true of the colleges for women. The Leland Stanford University in California and its friends everywhere are rejoicing because the suit of the United



THE LATE HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN,
Professor of Germanic Literatures, Columbia College.



From a drawing for San Francisco Chronicle.
DR. DAVID S. JORDAN,
President of the Leland Stanford University.

States against the Stanford estate has been decided adversely to the government. It is true that an appeal will be taken to the higher courts, but it is generally believed that the decision will be sustained. The University has been subjected to great financial inconvenience during the pendency of this suit, and the end of the litigation will afford a welcome relief to President Jordan and his associates. The University of the City of New York, which has made great progress under the energetic chancellorship of Dr. McCracken, has begun the new year with a formal dedication of its new grounds and buildings at University Heights, in the far upper portion of the city. Its location is still more remote from the heart of the metropolis than the new site of Columbia College. From the western and southern, as well as the central and eastern institutions come cheering reports of growth, not only in numbers of students, but also in facilities for good educational work. The Atlanta Exposition, whose praises are in everybody's mouth, is evidently going to prove itself especially valuable in its influence upon southern educational progress. Educational men are conspicuously identified with it. President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins, is at the head of the board of awards, and President Hopkins, of Georgia, is the efficient local secretary. The educational interests of the country as a whole are co-operating in the most useful fashion with the Exposition authorities; and the Exposition, with its accompanying congresses and meetings, is performing the function of a great popular university for the current season.

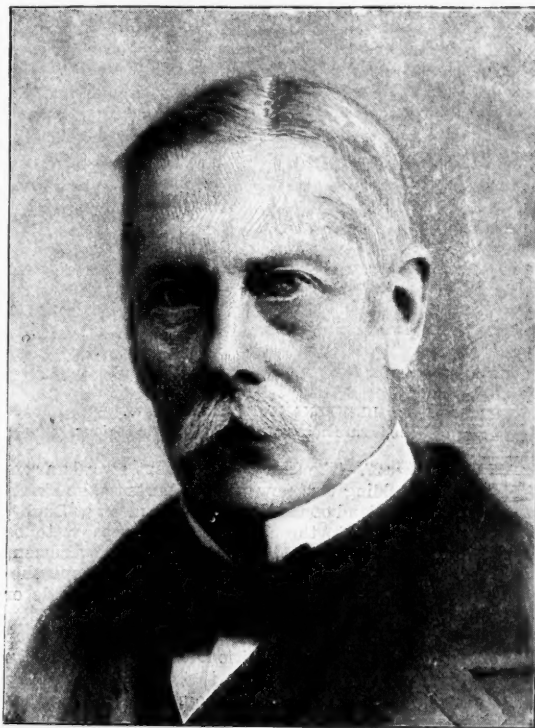
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 21.—In the international athletic club contests at New York City, the representatives of the New York Athletic Club win every event, breaking a number of world's amateur records....The highest temperature of the year (97 degrees) is reached [at New York City]....Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, returns to St. John's, N. F., with two companions.

September 22.—A sudden fall of temperature in Colorado works serious injury to fruits....A fire in lumber yards and warehouses at Fond du Lac, Wis., causes damage to the extent of \$250,000....A landslide on the Champlain River, Quebec, causes the death of five persons....Italians dedicate a monument to Cavour at Rome.

September 23.—By an order of President Cleveland, more than half of the consular officers of the United States are brought under the operation of the national civil service law....The Cubans charged at Wilmington, Del., with filibustering are acquitted and discharged by the court....H. M. S. *Minerva* launched at Chatham....French troops gain victories over the Hova forces on the road to Antananarivo, Madagascar.

September 24.—Delegates from Irish-American societies meet in a national convention at Chicago....The International Deep Waterways Convention opens at Cleve-



SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B.,
President of the British Association, which met at Ipswich
in September.



GEN. NELSON A. MILES, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Who succeeded Gen. Schofield, Sept. 29, as Commander-in-
Chief.

land, Ohio....Sir Herbert Murray is appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and Col. Gerard Smith Governor of Western Australia....French Council of Ministers discusses the campaign against the Hovas.

September 25.—New York Democrats nominate a state ticket, and adopt a platform favoring liberal Sunday laws....The constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections in Rhode Island is defeated at the polls by an overwhelming vote....The bill granting amnesty to persons lately in revolt in Brazil is voted down by the House of Deputies....Landslip in the province of Yemen, Arabia; 100 lives lost.

September 26.—New Jersey Democrats nominate Chancellor Alexander T. McGill for Governor....Gov. Culberson, of Texas, calls a special session of the legislature to pass a law against prize-fighting....The Irish convention in Chicago declares for the establishment of a republic in Ireland by physical force....The British merchant steamer *Alene* is fired on and stopped by a Spanish gunboat off Cape Maisi, Cuba....Chitral campaign brought to a final conclusion; 15,000 troops withdrawn....Legislative Council, at Sydney, shelve the bill for its reform....News to hand of the death of Magato, the Transvaal chief.



LIEUTENANT PEARY, U.S.N.,
Who is safe home again from Arctic regions.

September 27.—The Navy Department awards a contract for building two new torpedo boats to the Herreshoffs....The land of the English settlement at Rugby, Tenn., is leased to the Standard Oil Company, to be developed as an oil field....The Spanish government reaches a crisis on the Cuban question....Germany publishes a decree forbidding the importation of cattle or hogs without being quarantined....Tasmania agrees to co-operate with New South Wales in equipping an Antarctic exploring expedition....British Columbian sealers ask for arbitration *re* their claim against the United States on account of the seizures of vessels in Behring Sea.

September 28.—General Schofield retires from the command of the U. S. Army....Ohio Democratic silver leaders resolve to conduct a free coinage canvass during the present campaign, notwithstanding the party platform's declaration for the gold standard....Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Wilkin is elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Sir Joseph Renals....Lord Lamington is appointed Governor of Queensland....Great Britain sends an ultimatum to China demanding the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen, where outrages against missionaries took place.

September 29.—General Nelson A. Miles takes command of the U. S. Army....The monument to the late President Carnot of France is dedicated at Fontainebleau....The Spanish cruiser *Christobal Colon* is lost off Mantua, Cuba.

September 30.—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in Chicago; nearly 1,000 cases are reported, with an increasing death rate....The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia recommends the whipping-post for wife-beaters and petty thieves...China yields to Great Britain's demand, and the Viceroy of Szechuen is degraded....Lower House of the Hungarian Diet passes the remaining ecclesiastico-political bills; and the budget statement is submitted....Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, is taken by the French troops under General Duchesne; the Queen makes peace with the French.

October 1.—The Texas legislature meets in special session, and receives a message from Gov. Culberson denouncing prize-fighting....President Harper, of the University of Chicago, declares that there has never been occasion for condemning the utterance of any professor in that institution....The South Carolina constitutional convention begins the discussion of the suffrage question....The French Minister of Commerce announces that a contract has been signed for the laying of a submarine cable between Brest and New York City, and for a link between the French cable system and the West Indies....The American ship *Parthia*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, is burned at sea.

October 2.—Massachusetts Democrats nominate George Fred. Williams for Governor....The Texas legislature passes a bill, with an emergency clause, making prize-fighting a felony....The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States meets in Minneapolis....The Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is opened in Washington....The United States cruiser *Brooklyn* is launched at Philadelphia....Many persons are killed and imprisoned in the course of Armenian riots at Constantinople....Many vessels are lost in storms off the English coasts.

October 3.—The Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress at Washington declares in favor of the Sunday closing of liquor saloons....The New York Chamber of Commerce declares for a union ticket against Tammany in the approaching elections, and provides for a Committee of Fifty....Brooklyn (N. Y.) Republicans nominate Frederick W. Wurster for Mayor....Kiamil Pasha replaces Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

October 4.—The new American Liner *St. Paul* attains an average speed of 20½ knots an hour on a trial run....



QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR,
Whose capital has been taken by the French.



Drawn for the *Congregationalist*.

HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR., M.C., OF MAINE,
Moderator of the Triennial Congregational Council, which
met at Syracuse, N. Y., on Oct. 9.

Rioting ceases in Constantinople, after protests by foreign embassies against the ill-treatment of Armenian prisoners....South African securities fall on the London market. ...The Council of Bavarian Ministers refuses to pardon Louis Stern, the American under sentence for insulting an official.

October 5.—Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Greenhalge....Yale athletes win in eight of the eleven contests with the athletic team of Cambridge University, England, at New York City....Brook-

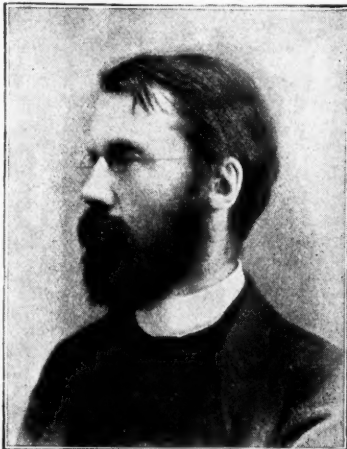
lyn (N. Y.) Democrats nominate Edward M. Grout (regular) and Edward M. Shepard (reform) for Mayor.Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier of Turkey, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the place he held before he was made Grand Vizier....Funeral services for Louis Pasteur are held in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

October 6.—Several persons are fatally injured by the collapse of a platform at a corner stone laying at Lorain, Ohio....European warships are ordered to Constantinople ...Opening of the Social Democratic Congress at Breslau.

October 7.—The free-silver Democrats of Ohio agree in support of Campbell for Governor, but urge the defeat of Brice for re-election to the Senate....In New York City an anti-Tammany fusion ticket for local offices is agreed on....Two cases involving title to the Potomac flats, in the District of Columbia, are decided by the District Supreme Court in favor of the government....The street railway systems of Philadelphia are united under the title of the Union Traction Company, having 425 miles of tracks, and a capitalization in stocks and bonds of \$108,000,000....Eighteen people are killed and many injured by a railway collision in Belgium....Representatives of foreign governments in Constantinople demand of the Porte an inquiry into the recent outrages.

October 8.—The "Liberty bell" is received at the Atlanta Exposition....The New York Court of Appeals sustains the conviction and death sentence of "Bat" Shea for the murder of Robert Ross at Troy in March, 1894....Rioting is reported among the students of the Spanish University of Barcelona. ...Encounters between Turks and Armenians are reported in several Armenian towns.

October 9.—The Triennial Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States meets in Syracuse, N. Y....Tammany Hall makes nominations for local offices in New York City....Massacres of Christians are reported in the suburbs of Constantinople and in Trebizond.



THE REV. E. S. TALBOT, D.D.,
The New Bishop of Rochester.



THE RIGHT REV. RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, D.D.,
The New Bishop of Winchester.

TWO RECENTLY APPOINTED BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

....Italian troops in Abyssinia, under General Baratieri, win a victory over 1,300 natives.

October 10.—Major George A. Armes, a retired army officer, arrested and imprisoned at Washington, D. C., by order of Gen. Schofield, is discharged from custody by Judge Bradley, on *habeas corpus* proceedings....The Porte declares that the Armenians provoked the recent rioting.



MR. JOHN JENKINS,

President of the British Trades Union Congress, which met this year at Cardiff.

October 11.—President Cleveland leaves Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for Washington....The National Farmers' Congress assembles at Atlanta, Ga....The National Congregational Council, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., makes a declaration looking to the unity of all Christian churches....Three thousand engineers and their assistants in the shipbuilding yards of Belfast, Ireland, strike for higher wages.

October 12.—The U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco decides in favor of the Stanford estate in the suit brought by the U. S. Government to recover \$15,000,000 for alleged indebtedness of the Southern Pacific Railway....Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, forbids the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in that state....Trouble arises between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier.

October 13.—In a Pittsburgh trolley car accident, three persons are killed, and nine injured....Funeral of William Wetmore Story, the American sculptor and author, at Rome, Italy....A serious native revolt is reported from Goa, the Portuguese city in India.

October 14.—The Supreme Court of the United States reconvenes....The National Purity Congress meets in Baltimore, Md....The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America meets at Easton, Pa....A coalition cabinet is formed in Norway under the Premiership of Dr. Hagerup....Display of the Servian flag causes a riot in Wagram, Hungary.

October 15.—The South Carolina constitutional convention reassembles....The American Bankers' Association meets in Atlanta, Ga., and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Brooklyn, N. Y....The Episcopal General Convention postpones revision of the constitution for three years....President Cleveland returns to the White House....Governor Altgeld pardons

all the inmates of the Girls' Industrial School at Evanston, Ill...."Potato Day" is celebrated at Greeley, Col....The government of China promises the execution of 18 more Chinese found guilty of murdering missionaries....The resignations of the Roumanian cabinet are accepted by the King.

October 16.—Semi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the city of Milwaukee, Wis....The Executive Committee of the National Republican League meets in Chicago... The new St. Louis City Hall is declared unsafe by reason of faulty iron in columns....The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies decides to reduce the naval estimates 7,500,000 francs.

October 17.—The American Line steamer *St. Paul* completes her first voyage from New York to Southampton....The Porte agrees to the proposals of the powers for Armenian reforms....The rebels in Goa, India, refuse Portugal's offer of amnesty.

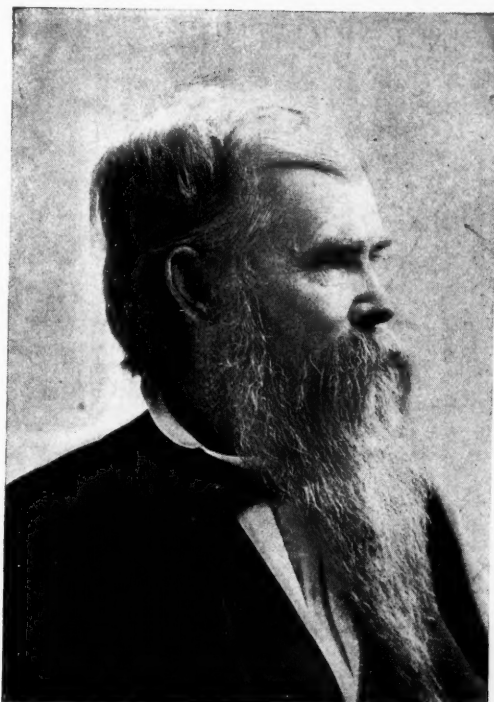
October 18.—Meeting of National W. C. T. U. convention in Baltimore, Md....The battle ship *Indiana* averages 15.61 knots an hour in her trial trip, thus proving herself the fastest vessel of her class afloat....Emperor William unveils a monument to his father, and swears to keep Alsace-Lorraine German....The Governor of British Guiana is summoned to London on the Venezuelan affair....A Spanish cabinet council decides to summon 85,000 men for active military service before the close of the year....Riots break out in Chang Pu, in the island of Amoy, and the English missions there are destroyed.

October 19.—The U. S. gunboats *Nashville* and *Wilmington* are launched at Newport News, Va....England sends an ultimatum to Venezuela stating the terms on



(Drawn for the San Francisco Chronicle)

STAFF CAPTAIN MILBAPS, OF THE SALVATION ARMY,
Who comes to New York from San Francisco to edit the
War Cry.



THE LATE EX-SENATOR MAHONE, OF VIRGINIA.

which she will settle the boundary dispute, and demanding reparation for the arrest of British officials.

October 20.—Fire destroys 200 houses and makes 1,000 people homeless in Algiers, the western portion of New Orleans, La.

OBITUARY.

September 21.—Ex-Congressman Charles Stewart, of Houston, Texas, 54....Abraham Victor Rydberg, Swedish novelist and critic, one of the 18 members of the Swedish Academy, 66.

September 22.—S. Corning Judd, ex-postmaster of Chicago, 69....James Francis Ruggles, a well-known lawyer of New York City, 61.

September 23.—Prof. Ernst Ritter, of Cornell University, 28....Rev. J. C. Ruggles, of Halifax, N. S.

September 24.—Professor Bardeleben, 76.

September 26.—E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., the propagator and originator of the Concord grape, 89....George W. N. Yost, inventor of the typewriter which bears his name, 64.

September 27.—Rev. Dr. Williamson, professor of astronomy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., 87....Captain H. S. Bunker, of Mobile, Ala., 95....Harry Payne, English pantomimist.

September 28.—Prof. Louis Pasteur, the distinguished

French chemist, 73....Judge George S. Bryan, of South Carolina, 86.

September 30.—Rev. Dr. George W. Holland, president of Newberry College, South Carolina, 57.

October 1.—Prof. Eli Whitney Blake, late of Brown University, 59....Xenophon Baltazzi, Consul-General of Turkey in New York City, 60....Russell Heuston, chief attorney of the Louisville and Nashville R. R., 85.

October 2.—Ex-Senator Robert Crozier, of Kansas, 68....Colonel Orlando Metcalf Poe, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., 63.

October 3.—Manuel Romero Rubio, Mexican Minister of the Interior, 68....Harry Wright, the famous baseball man, 60....Col. Donald Cameron, a well-known newspaper man of Nashville, Tenn., 81.

October 4.—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, novelist and critic, 47.

October 6.—Lorain L. Langstroth, of Ohio, an authority on bee culture, 85....Captain George Herbert, a Philadelphia newspaper man, 63.

October 7.—William Wetmore Story, the distinguished American sculptor, 76....Col. Stuart Mollan Taylor, 55....Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond, British Navy (retired), 83....Patrick Grant, a successful Boston merchant of the old school, 86....Miss Ada Cavendish, the actress...Dr. J. G. Pohle, air pump inventor, 66.

October 8.—Ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, 69....John Ott, of Roanoke, Va.

October 9.—Baron Felix Hippolyte Larrey, a distinguished French surgeon.

October 10.—Rev. Dr. John Gottlieb Morris, of Baltimore, Md., 92....Col. Beale H. Richardson, of Columbus, Ga., 52.

October 11.—James J. Brooks, formerly chief of the U. S. Secret Service, 71....Judge Cyrus L. Cook, Republican candidate for Congress in the 18th Illinois district....Pay Inspector Albert D. Bache, U. S. N., 63....Richard Esterbrook, of Camden, N. J., pen manufacturer, 83.

October 13.—Franklin Leonard Pope, a well-known electrician, 55....Dr. James O. Byrd, member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, 39.

October 14.—Ex-Gov. Elisha P. Ferry, of Washington....Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, 85....Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, the author....Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, 93....Villiers Stuart, formerly a Home Rule member of the British Parliament.

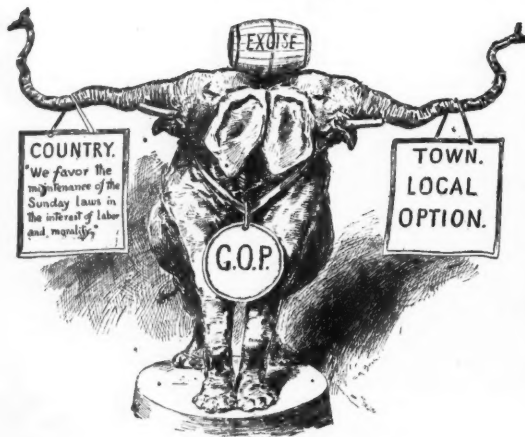
October 15.—George B. Newcomb, professor of philosophy in the College of the City of New York, 59....Col. George S. Fisher, formerly U. S. Consul-General to Japan and to Syria, 71....J. W. Austin, a well-known Boston lawyer, 65.

October 16.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, 77....Judge Joseph Mead Bailey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, 62.

October 17.—Dr. Francis W. Upham, Biblical student and author, 78....Edwin Palmer, Archdeacon of Oxford, Eng., 71....Hon. Alexander Cross, of Montreal, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, 74....Councillor von Manderode, Chief of the German Political Police.

October 18.—Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, a well-known New York lawyer, 57....John W. Mackay, Jr., 25.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE G. O. P. IN NEW YORK STATE.
From the *New York Herald*



HUNTING THE TIGER.
From the *New York World*.



STRONG, PLATT AND PARKHURST ARE FIGHTING THE TIGER.
From the *New York Herald*.



"TAMMANY WILL HAVE A WALK OVER THIS FALL."

From *Good Government Bulletin* (New York).



APROPOS OF THE ITALIAN QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

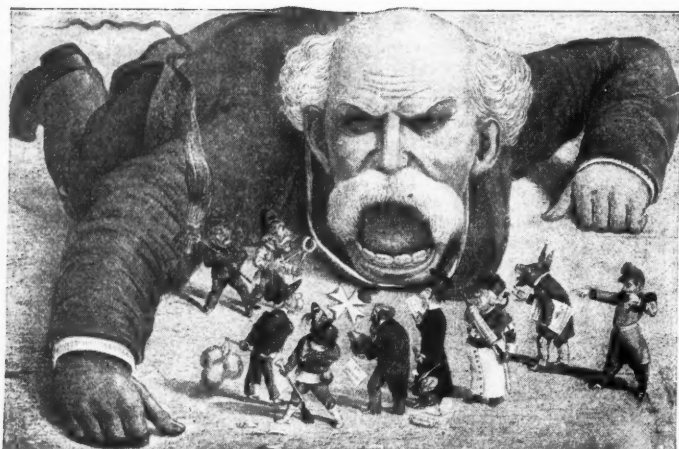
BRITANNIA TO ITALIA: "Heartily I wish you well! Be 'less visionary' and 'more practical'!"

From *Punch* (London).



THE RIVAL TRAINERS AND THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.

From *Judge* (New York).



GULLIVER CRISPI PLAYS THE CAT WITH THE LITTLE RATS OF THE OPPOSITION.

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



THE FRENCH SOLDIER IN MADAGASCAR.

Glory to the victim of administrative mistakes!

From *Pilori* (Paris).



THE FETES AT ROME.

(A specimen of the extremely bitter attacks of the anti-clerical party in Italy.)

"Let me shave off your beard. For twenty-five years you have graciously hidden your beautiful face. Your Rome no longer exists; nevertheless, make yourself beautiful in these days, which are *en fête* for me, and everybody rushes to see your Vatican, my Colosseum, and the Quirinal, with Crispi as guard."

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



THE REAL ENEMY OF THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

From *Fischietto*.



ANOTHER MADAGASCAR CARTOON.

From *Grelot* (Paris).



THE GAME OF GRAB.

What many Englishmen think of Chamberlain's methods in the coalition.—From the *New Budget* (London).



THE COLD WATER CURE.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE: "Wretched little things! There's nothing like cold water for them."—(Vide recent speeches.)
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



ENGLISH FARMER: "I wondered what was laming me!"
The wonder is he did not find it out before.
From the *Beacon* (London).



THE GRAND COALITION PERFORMANCE.
CHAMBERLAIN: "All very well for you, but I get all the kicks."
SALISBURY: "Never mind, Joe, you stand them very well, you know."
From *Moonshine* (London).



LORD SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM.

LORD SALISBURY: "Very useful dog this—I may want him again."

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK (over the wall—aside): "Oh, Lor!!"—From *Punch* (London).



THE THREE POWERS AND THE SULTAN.

1ST POWER: "Give it him 'ot."

2D POWER: "No, you do it."

3D POWER: "No, you."

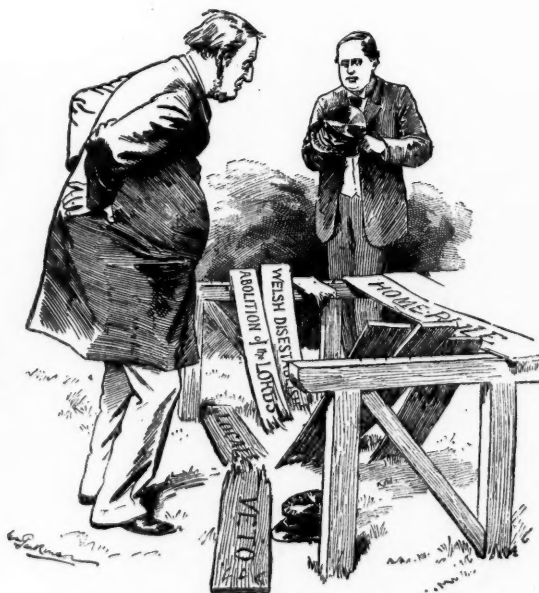
From *Moonshine* (London).



THE TWO INCORRIGIBLES.

MAGISTRATE BULL TO TURKEY AND CHINA: "What, you two here again? I must make an example of you this time."

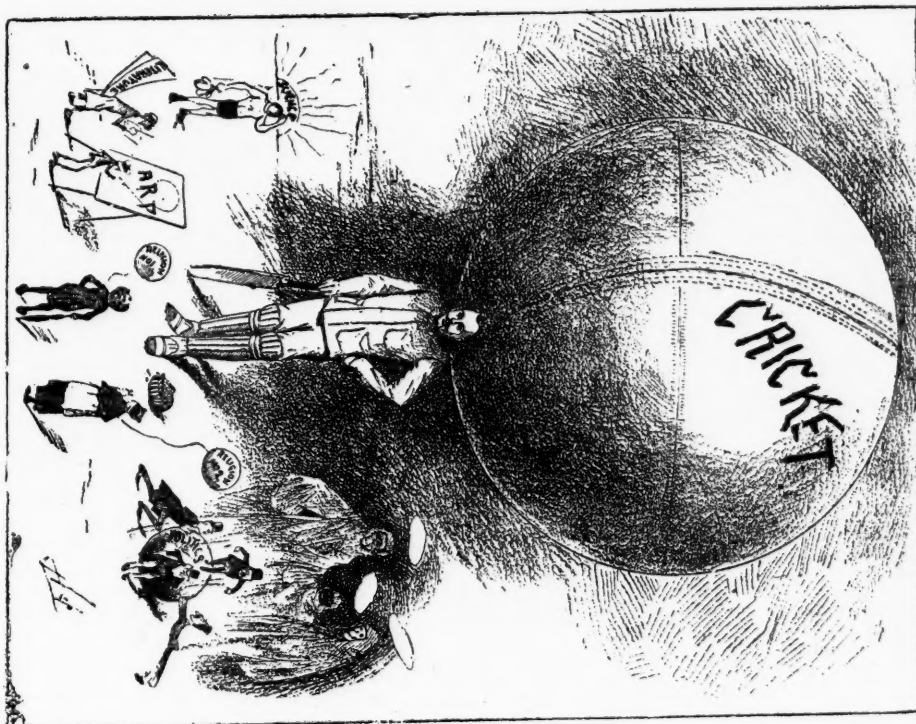
From *Fun* (London).



SOME NEW PLANKS WANTED.

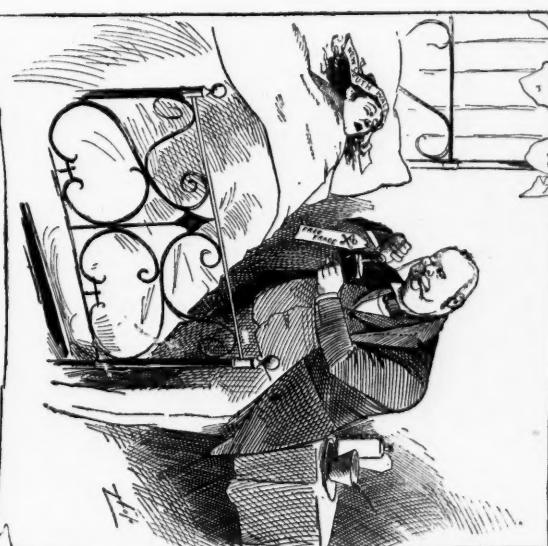
Harcourt and Rosebery trying to build a Liberal platform.

From *Judy* (London).



THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THINGS IN AUSTRALIA JUST NOW. (See page 577.)

From the Bulletin (Sydney, N. S. W.)



Premier Reid insists that strychnine is a cure for collapse.

From Bulletin (Sydney, N. S. W.).



Mr. Magesty: "But, Mr. Reid, you have always been an Imperialist. You must have a right hand on you. My dibs are over your ear."

From the Bulletin (Sydney, N. S. W.).



M. PASTEUR AT WORK.

LOUIS PASTEUR, SCIENTIST.

HIS LIFE-WORK AND ITS VALUE TO THE WORLD,

AS INTERPRETED BY PROFESSOR PERCY FRANKLAND AND THE LATE JOHN TYNDALL.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

THIS might fittingly be called the bacteriological age, the era of the germ, the microbe. The discoveries and achievements of the late Louis Pasteur alone would almost warrant us in so designating these closing years of the nineteenth century. To most Americans, and to the English speaking world in general, the personality of this great Frenchman is chiefly associated with his famous hydrophobia cure, for the reason, perhaps, that the later years of his life were spent in the development and application of this discovery. But he had won renown in the field of science long before he turned his attention to the study of rabies, and it is on account of his investigations carried on during the early and middle years of his life, rather than his latest gift to humanity, that Pasteur will be remembered. In these years he opened up a new world, the world of the "infinitely little," and earned for himself the right to be called "father of bacteriology." As early as 1856, when but thirty-four years of age, he had been awarded by the Royal Society the Rumford medal for his researches with reference to the polarization of light, and then suddenly abandoning molecular physics he in succession demonstrated that fermentation, as of beer and wine, was always dependent on the life of a microscopic organism, as against the theory at that time championed by Liebig, the German chemist, that it was a form of oxidation; proved spontaneous generation impossible; restored to France the silk industry by a successful diagnosis and treatment of the disease which had well nigh ruined it; and discovered a remedy for the splenic fever which was working devastation among the sheep and cattle of agricultural France, — in this discovery clearly establishing the parasitic theory.

SOME EVENTS IN HIS LIFE.

Pasteur's father was a tanner whose early life had been the rough one of soldier in the Grande Armée. Like many other fathers he wished to give his son advantages which he himself had been denied. He would make him an educated man, and with this determination the elder Pasteur took upon himself the task of superintending young Louis' lessons every evening during the years the boy was attending the schools at Arbois. The college of Arbois having no professor of philosophy, young Pasteur quitted it for Besançon, where, having received the degree of Bachelor of Letters, he was retained as tutor. In the intervals of his duties he followed the course of mathematics necessary to prepare him for



LOUIS PASTEUR.
(From his last photograph.)

the scientific examinations at the École Normale, Paris, which he successfully passed as fourteenth in the list of applicants for admission. A year later, not having been satisfied with his first rank, he again took the entrance examinations, this time passing as fourth in the list. He had now discovered that chemistry was to be his science and he studied under Balard and Delafosse at the École and Dumas at the Sorbonne. It was while in the laboratory of the École Normale that he began the study of crystals which later led to his wonderful discoveries respecting the polarization of light. In 1848, having taken his degree of Doctor of Physics, Pasteur became Professor of Chemistry at Dijon and soon afterward was nominated Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Strassburg. On obtaining this chair he married Mlle. Laurent, daughter of the Rector of the Academy. In 1854 he was nominated Dean of the Faculty of Science at Lille, and here, at the age



STATUE IN FRONT OF PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(Representing Jean Baptiste Jupille, one of the earliest subjects treated by Pasteur, in life and death struggle with a mad dog.)

of thirty-two, he made his discoveries respecting the nature of the process of brewing and fermentation. In 1857 Pasteur was called to Paris as the head of the scientific instruction of the École Normale, in 1863 became Professor of Geology, Physics and Chemistry at the School of Fine Arts, and in 1867 he was made Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, which post he held until 1875.

From all civilized countries M. Pasteur received honors and decorations in recognition of his great discoveries. Besides the Rumford medal already mentioned, he was awarded in 1874 the Copley medal for his discoveries in fermentation and the cause of the silk worm disease. While still a young man, he was chosen a member of the Institute, and in 1882 called to the chair of Littre in the French Academy. On his seventieth birthday, December, 1892, he was presented with a gold medal, and deputations from all parts of the world attended his reception.

IN HIS LABORATORY.

Notwithstanding the paralytic stroke which Pasteur received in October, 1868, while investigating the nature of the silk worm disease, he persisted almost doggedly in his scientific work until the last. Indeed, it was after this that he attained what he considered to be the greatest practical achievement of his life, the inoculation treatment of splenic fever in cattle, and also discovered his famous cure for hydrophobia. Down almost to the day of his death he personally superintended the eighty or one hundred daily inoculations that were made in his

laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, which, it will be remembered, was built by public subscription some seven years ago.

Our readers will not have forgotten the account of Pasteur in his laboratory which appeared in the January number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 1893, as a part of the article on "Vaccination against Cholera." The writer, who had recently visited the Institute, thus described the doctor among his patients: "A curious sight the place presents every morning for those who are not familiar with this corner of Paris. The Institute, a large building divided into two sections, joined by a covered gallery, is situated in the Rue Dutot, beyond the Avenue de Breteuil, some distance behind the Invalides. Pasteur and his family occupy the front section of the house, or palace, the other is given up to the laboratories where chosen pupils, native and foreign, have every opportunity given them for perfecting their bacteriological studies. Every day from ten to twelve the great square low ceilinged room on the ground floor is crowded with as motley an assemblage as the imagination of man could very well picture to itself. Bedouins draped in their burnous, swarthy Egyptians, gracefully clad Portuguese, peasants from every corner of Europe are grouped together in animated knots, waiting their turn in the series of thirty inoculations comprising the treatment.

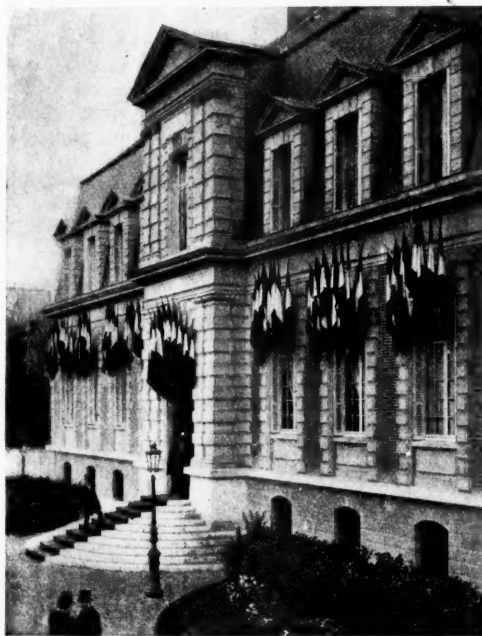
"They chat together in the room, and in the great



A GROUP OF PATIENTS.

gravel court outside, with as much good humor and indifference as though they were whiling away the quarter of an hour preceding the opening of the village church. What greater compliment to M. Pasteur than this unconscious tribute of perfect faith? They all seem to have forgotten the attacks of the mad dog, and, were it not for an ugly scar here and

there, an arm in a sling or a bandaged eye, one could scarcely believe that this good-natured crowd had lately been through such tragic experiences. The inoculations are made in a separate room. The syringe is first dipped in boiling oil (an antiseptic precaution which prevents the formation of abscess, the possible result of subcutaneous injections), is then filled with vaccinal matter and handed to the



THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, PARIS.

physician. The latter then makes one or two quick injections on the side of the abdomen, and the operation is over until the following day. The men stand it stoically enough, but the women generally have to be held, they look very much concerned over it all, and many of them forget themselves so far as to cry. As for the children, they simply howl. As a panacea for their woes, Pasteur keeps piles of sours on a table within reach, and a few disks of the shining metal usually dry even the tears of infancy in a wonderfully short space of time."

All of Pasteur's discoveries have resulted either directly or indirectly in practical benefits to humanity. His treatment of rabies has not yet wholly received the stamp of approval from the scientific world, but it would seem from the statistics presented by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in a recent article of *McClure's Magazine*, that its sanction could not be long withheld. According to the report issued by the Pasteur Institute for 1886, of the 2671 persons vaccinated that year against hydrophobia, 25 died—.94 of one per cent. In 1887 1770 persons were treated; 13 died—.73 of one per cent. In 1888 1622 were

treated; 9 died—.55 of one per cent. In 1889 1830 were treated; 7 died—.38 of one per cent. In 1890 1540 were treated; 5 died—.32 of one per cent. In 1891 1559 were treated; 3 died—.19 of one per cent. It will be noticed that each year the per cent. of deaths was lowered—an average of about one-half of one per cent. of loss in six years.

M. Pasteur gathered around him a number of disciples, one of whom, Dr. Roux, claims to have discovered an inoculation cure for diphtheria, and another, M. Haffkine, has announced a successful vaccine for cholera.

On September 16, twelve days before the death of Pasteur, Professor Percy Frankland, F.R.S., the renowned English chemist, of Mason College, Birmingham, delivered to the members of the British Association, in session at Ipswich, an address upon the great French scientist, which sets forth with presumably scientific accuracy the results of his life work. A portion of this address we present, as follows:

II. PROFESSOR FRANKLAND'S ACCOUNT OF PASTEUR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

It may be said without exaggeration that there is no scientific name which is so universally known and in so many different connections as that of Pasteur. The chemist, physicist, biologist and medical man each view Louis Pasteur as the founder of some of the most important, novel and fruitful departures in their several branches of knowledge, while in the worlds of industry and agriculture his influence has also been deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged. The first subject of research taken up by Pasteur, at the early age of twenty-five, was of such an abstract character that if his career had terminated with its completion the general world would have never known his name, and yet the initiated few would have been able to recognize one of the shrewdest scientific observers of this or any age.

PASTEUR'S EARLY TRAINING.

His strict mathematical and chemical training led Pasteur to be fascinated with the wonderful geometrical forms which are assumed by solids in what is generally called the crystalline state; and the particular phenomenon which attracted his attention was the existence of two tartaric acids apparently identical in chemical composition, in chemical properties, and in crystalline form, and in fact in all respects excepting alone that the solution of one had no effect on polarized light, while the solution of the other turned the plane of polarization to the right. Submitting these crystals to the most searching scrutiny, Pasteur found that there were some minute faces on the crystals of the active tartrate which were absent on the crystals of the inactive tartrate, and such importance did he attribute to these little faces that he recognized that their presence relegated the substance possessing them to an entirely different class from that to which belonged the substance possessing



PORTRAIT OF PASTEUR AND CHILD.
(From painting by Bonnat.)

them not. The crystals of the inactive tartaric acid which was destitute of these little surfaces he found were symmetrical, while the crystals of the optically active tartaric acid he found were unsymmetrical, or dissymmetric, as he called it. His speculations, subsequently developed by Wislicenus, Le Bel, and van't Hoff, led to the foundation of that most fascinating and fertile field of chemical science now known as stereo chemistry, and prepared the way for some of the greatest achievements of modern chemistry, such as the artificial production of the natural sugars.

RESEARCHES IN FERMENTATION.

Pasteur's genius was, however, not long to be retained in the exclusive service of abstract science. In the course of his experiments on the different kinds of tartaric acid he was led to try the effect of submitting them to fermentation processes, and he found that the two oppositely active tartaric acids are physiologically utterly distinct, one of them being capable of undergoing fermentation by means of bacteria, while the other remained untouched. This striking phenomenon has been largely utilized by other investigators for the preparation of new optically active chemical compounds. Pasteur was thus drawn by accident as it were from the inanimate world of pure chemistry into the vortex of the world of life and it was to the study of vital phe-

nomena that practically the whole of his genius and energies were subsequently devoted. The frontier line which Pasteur crossed from the domain of chemistry into that of biology was at the time very ill-defined. The phenomena of fermentation which he had attacked were not generally regarded as vital phenomena at all, and it required years of patient labor before Pasteur was able to convince the scientific world of the truth of his statement that fermentation processes were the work of living microscopic organisms, and that each fermentation process was the work of distinct organisms. Knowledge or appreciation of these classical researches has meant wealth to the brewer, the distiller and the wine grower, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the brewer of to-day is able to stand the relentless taxation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer as much through the labors of Pasteur and those who have succeeded him as through the unquenchable thirst of the British proletariat.

STUDIES IN BACTERIAL LIFE.

Extensive as were Pasteur's researches in the domain of fermentation, there were processes which



PASTEUR AT THIRTY.

time did not permit him to investigate before he was hurried on into other fields of scientific interest or practical utility. His intuition, however, led him to recognize as a fermentation process the transformation known as nitrification, consisting in the conversion of ammonia into salts of nitric acid which takes place on such an extensive scale in all the fertile soils of the earth. This process, from being



PASTEUR IN HIS LABORATORY.

regarded as a case of simple chemical oxidation, is now recognized as dependent upon the action of bacterial life; and the particular bacteria responsible for this action, after long eluding the search of the investigator, have during the last few years been isolated and described. In the course of these researches the astounding fact has been brought to light that in these nitrifying bacteria we have living cells which are capable of flourishing and multiplying in the entire absence of organic matter. Even still more important revelations in vegetable physiology have resulted from the careful study of bacteria in recent years, for it has been shown that certain green plants obtain the nitrogen which they require for their nutrition from atmospheric nitrogen by means of certain bacteria which infect their roots. These bacteria produce nodular excrescences on the roots, but, when they are carefully excluded, these root nodules do not make their appearance, and the assimilation of free nitrogen ceases also. The researches of Winogradsky, of St. Petersburg, on this subject, have shown that, under suitable conditions, certain bacteria can take up this free nitrogen without the presence of the green plant at all. The intimate contact in which Pasteur had lived with these microscopic forms of life during his researches on fermentation, the great importance of which was already recognized by the French Academy in 1859, when they awarded him the prize for experimental

physiology, naturally led Pasteur to take a deep interest in the controversy which was then raging on the spontaneous generation of life. Into this contest he plunged, despite the urgent protestations of many of his scientific friends, who feared that nothing would come of his venture but loss of valuable time; but it is now admitted on all sides that the settlement of this question of such transcendent importance was finally accomplished by Pasteur through experiments as remarkable for their extreme simplicity as for their clinching force.

THE BACTERIA OF DISEASE.

Soon after he had commenced to study the bacteria of particular diseases he was impressed by the fact that often in the course of cultivation in artificial media outside the body their virulence became diminished to such an extent that they ceased to be fatal on inoculation into susceptible animals, but the most important discovery in this connection was that the animals inoculated with such enfeebled or attenuated cultures were found to have become protected from the disease even when subsequently inoculated with the most virulent cultures of the same organism. This discovery at once enlarged the scope of Pasteur's investigations, which now included not merely the study of infectious diseases and their exciting causes, but embraced also the artificial protection of the individual against their attack.

The most varied methods were devised and elaborated for attenuating viruses of different kinds, and multitudes of domestic animals were protected from some of the most destructive plagues with which they are afflicted. Pasteur next proceeded to grapple with a disease affecting both man and animal—*i. e.*, hydrophobia. This problem was surrounded with special difficulties, over which, however, the genius of Pasteur triumphed, and the attenuated virus of hydrophobia was successfully prepared, and by several different methods. As a testimony to the faith which experience has built up in the efficacy of the treatment we find centres for carrying it on in almost every civilized country in the world, while at the Institut Pasteur in Paris it is carried out on an enormous scale. The great problem of securing immunity from disease, which thus occupied the later years of Pasteur's activity, has, however, now entered upon an entirely new phase. For while Pasteur's methods depended essentially upon submitting the individual to be protected to the attack of the disease-producing organism itself in a weakened form, the new methods of conferring immunity do not involve any contact whatever between the individual and the virus in any shape or form.

STEPS IN DISCOVERY.

The important step in this new method of treatment is the discovery that the artificial cultures of pathogenic bacteria may be entirely freed from the micro-organisms and yet produce their characteristic poisonous effects; the symptoms of a particular infectious disease can be obtained through the injection of the toxic or poisonous products elaborated outside the body by the particular micro-organism associated with that disease. By this discovery the toxins of diphtheria and of several other diseases have been rendered as specific poisons as are laudanum or the extract of *nux vomica*. It was further found that animals can be gradually accustomed to these specific toxins, and the question then arose as to how such animals which had undergone this gradual habituation to a particular toxin would behave on being subsequently inoculated with the disease-producing organism itself. It was found that such animals were able to withstand or were protected from the attacks of such virulent bacteria. This important step we owe to the labors of Salmon, Roux, Chamberland, and other investigators. The next step was the discovery that the blood of an animal thus artificially protected from a particular disease contained materials which can be transferred to other animals and protect them also from the same disease. This astounding property of the blood-serum of artificially immunized animals was first discovered by Richet and Héricourt, but to Behring and Kitasato is due the credit of having first shown in the case of diphtheria and tetanus that by means of such serum animals may be cured even after the disease has been actually contracted, provided the injection of the anti-toxic serum is not postponed until too advanced a stage of

the malady has been reached. Again, to Behring is due the merit of having extended these benefits in connection with diphtheria to man himself. As indicating the value, so far ascertained, of the serum-treatment of diphtheria Kossel's recent figures give the mortality from diphtheria in Germany before the introduction of the new treatment as 34.7 per cent. and since its application as 11.1 per cent. A fact of great importance to be observed in this new treatment of diphtheria is the circumstance that its efficiency is greatly dependent upon the time which elapses between the first manifestation of the disease and the application of the curative serum. The shorter the period which intervenes the better the results which are obtained, and this condition applies equally to the treatment of other diseases, such as tetanus, by means of anti-toxic serum, whilst it has also been established as a cardinal principle by Pasteur in his treatment of hydrophobia.

A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

So great is the demand for the therapeutic serum for diphtheria that its production is already a commercial undertaking of great magnitude in Germany, where coal-tar color manufacturers, with their numerous staffs of skilled chemists, have still further enlarged their works by undertaking the elaboration of diphtheria anti-toxic serum on a most extensive scale. The possibilities of securing protection by means of the serum of immunized animals extend even beyond the boundaries of infectious disease, for Calmette, in France, and Fraser, in Edinburgh, have been able to gradually accustom animals to larger and larger doses of snake venom and have found the blood-serum of such animals endowed with the power of protecting other animals into which the venom is injected. The widespread influence which Pasteur has exercised upon the progress of science during the latter half of the century must be attributed in the first instance to the possession of a singularly active, clear and original mind matured under the strict discipline of an early training in mathematics and the exact sciences, which enabled him to submit biological phenomena to most rigid, logical and uncompromising criticism, such as they had never previously received. But even this rare combination of natural and educational endowments would have availed but little had there not been united to them an almost superhuman industry, an almost limitless capacity for work. It would be difficult also to find a better illustration of the manner in which one science can benefit from contact with another than that which is furnished by the results which have attended the digression of the specially trained chemist into the fields of biology and medicine. To Louis Pasteur belongs the glory of having set in motion that great medical revolution which has been well sketched by a modern French writer:

"When man learnt how to protect himself from the wild beasts he made the first step in civilization. To-day man is learning how to defend himself from

microbes; it is a step of equal importance. A day will come when in Berlin, in London, in Paris man will not die of diphtheria, of typhoid, of scarlet fever, of cholera, or of tuberculosis, any more than he dies in these cities to-day of the venom of snakes or of the tooth of wolves."

III. PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ESTIMATE OF PASTEUR'S DISCOVERIES.

The following review of Pasteur's discoveries was written by Professor Tyndall in 1884 as an introduction to the English translation* of the Life of M. Pasteur, by his son-in-law, M. Valéry Radot:

In the investigation of microscopic organisms, the "infinitely little," as Pouchet loved to call them, and their doings in this, our world, M. Pasteur has found his true vocation. In this broad field it has been his good fortune to alight upon a crowd of connected problems of the highest public and scientific interest, ripe for solution, and requiring for their successful treatment the precise culture and capacities which he has brought to bear upon them. He may regret his abandonment of molecular physics; he may look fondly back upon the hopes with which his researches on the tartrates and paratartrates inspired him; he may think that great things awaited him had he continued to labor in this line. I do not doubt it. But this does not shake my conviction that he yielded to the natural affinities of his intellect, that he obeyed its truest impulses, and reaped its richest rewards, in pursuing the line that he has chosen, and in which his labors have rendered him one of the most conspicuous scientific figures of this age. . . .

PASTEUR'S STUDY OF FERMENTATION

The weightiest events of life sometimes turn upon small hinges; and we now come to the incident which caused M. Pasteur to quit a line of research the abandonment of which he still regrets. A German manufacturer of chemicals had noticed that the impure commercial tartrate of lime, sullied with organic matter of various kinds, fermented when it was dissolved in water and exposed to summer heat. Thus prompted, Pasteur prepared some pure, right handed tartrate of ammonia, mixed with it albuminous matter, and found that the mixture fermented. His solution, limpid at first, became turbid, and the turbidity he found to be due to the multiplication of a microscopic organism, which found in the liquid its proper aliment. Pasteur recognized in this little organism a *living ferment*. This bold conclusion was doubtless strengthened, if not prompted, by the previous discovery of the yeast plant—the alcoholic ferment—by Cagniard-Latour and Schwann.

Pasteur next permitted his little organism to take the carbon necessary for its growth from the pure paratartrate of ammonia. Owing to the opposition

of its two classes of crystals, a solution of this salt, it will be remembered, does not turn the plane of polarized light either to the right or to the left. Soon after fermentation had set in, a rotation to the left was noticed, proving that the equilibrium previously existing between the two classes of crystals had ceased. The rotation reached a maximum, after which it was found that all the right handed tartrate had disappeared from the liquid. The organism thus proved itself competent to select its own food. It found, as it were, one of the tartrates more digestible than the other, and appropriated it, to the neglect of the other. No difference of chemical constitution determined its choice; for the elements, and the proportions of the elements, in the two tartrates were identical. But the peculiarity of structure which enabled the substance to turn the plane of polarization to the right, also rendered it a fit aliment for the organism. This most remarkable experiment was successfully made with the seeds of our common mould, *Penicillium glaucum*.

INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

Here we find Pasteur unexpectedly landed amid the phenomena of fermentation. With true scientific instinct he closed with the conception that ferments are, in all cases, living things, and that the substances formerly regarded as ferments are, in reality, the food of the ferments. Touched by this wand, difficulties fell rapidly before him. He proved the ferment of lactic acid to be an organism of a certain kind. The ferment of butyric acid he proved to be an organism of a different kind. He was soon led to the fundamental conclusion that the capacity of an organism to act as a ferment depended on its power to live without air. The fermentation of beer was sufficient to suggest this idea. The yeast plant, like many others, can live either with or without free air. It flourishes best in contact with free air, for it is then spared the labor of wresting from the malt the oxygen required for its subsistence. Supplied with free air, however, it practically ceases to be a ferment; while in the brewing-vat, where the work of fermentation is active, the budding *torula* is completely cut off by the sides of the vessel, and by a deep layer of carbonic acid gas, from all contact with air. The butyric ferment not only lives without air, but Pasteur showed that air is fatal to it. He finally divided microscopic organisms into two great classes, which he named respectively *aérobies* and *anaérobies*, the former requiring free oxygen to maintain life, the latter capable of living without free oxygen, but able to wrest this element from its combinations with other elements. This destruction of pre-existing compounds and formation of new ones, through the increase and multiplication of the organism, constitute the process of fermentation.

Under this head are also rightly ranked the phenomena of putrefaction. As M. Radot well expresses it, the fermentation of sugar may be described as the putrefaction of sugar. In this particular field M. Pasteur, whose contributions to the

* Published in England by Messrs. Longman and in the United States by D. Appleton & Co.

subject are of the highest value, was preceded by Schwann, a man of great merit, of whom the world has heard too little. Schwann placed decoctions of meat in flasks, sterilized the decoctions by boiling, and then supplied them with calcined air, the power of which to support life he showed to be unimpaired. Under these circumstances putrefaction never set in. Hence the conclusion of Schwann, that putrefaction was not due to the contact of air, as affirmed by Gay-Lussac, but to something suspended in the air which heat was able to destroy. This something consists of living organisms, which nourish themselves at the expense of the organic substance, and cause its putrefaction.

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects was embracing. He studied acetic fermentation, and found it to be the work of a minute fungus, the *Mycoderma aceti*, which, requiring free oxygen for its nutrition, overspreads the surface of the fermenting liquid. By the alcoholic ferment the sugar of the grape juice is transformed into carbonic acid gas and alcohol, the former exhaling, the latter remaining in the wine. By the *Mycoderma aceti* the wine is, in its turn, converted into vinegar. Of the experiments made in connection with this subject one deserves special mention. It is that in which Pasteur suppressed all albuminous matters, and carried on the fermentation with purely crystallizable substances. He studied the deterioration of vinegar, revealed its cause, and the means of preventing it. He defined the part played by the little eel-like organisms which sometimes swarm in vinegar casks, and ended by introducing important ameliorations and improvements in the manufacture of vinegar. The discussion with Liebig and other minor discussions of a similar nature, which M. Radot has somewhat strongly emphasized, I will not here dwell upon.

"SPONTANEOUS GENERATION."

It was impossible for an inquirer like Pasteur to evade the question—Whence come these minute organisms which are demonstrably capable of producing effects which constitute the basis of industries whereon whole populations depend for occupation and sustenance? He thus found himself face to face with the question of "spontaneous generation," to which the researches of Pouchet had just given fresh interest. Trained as Pasteur was in the experimental sciences, he had an immense advantage over Pouchet, whose culture was derived from the sciences of observation. One by one the statements and experiments of Pouchet were explained or overthrown, and the doctrine of spontaneous generation remained discredited until it was revived with ardor, ability and, for a time with success, by Dr. Bastian.

A remark of M. Radot's on page 103 needs qualification. "The great interest of Pasteur's method consists," he says, "in its proving unanswerably that the origin of life in infusions which have been heated to the boiling point is solely due to the solid particles suspended in the air." This means that living germs

cannot exist *in the liquid* when once raised to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahr. No doubt a great number of organisms collapse at this temperature; some, indeed, as M. Pasteur has shown, are destroyed at a temperature of 90 degrees below the boiling point. But this is by no means universally the case. The spores of the hay bacillus, for example, have, in numerous instances, successfully resisted the boiling temperature for one, two, three, four hours; while in one instance *eight hours'* continuous boiling failed to sterilize an infusion of desiccated hay. The knowledge of this fact caused me a little anxiety some years ago when a meeting was projected between M. Pasteur and Dr. Bastian. For though, in regard to the main question, I knew that the upholder of spontaneous generation could not win, on the particular issue touching the death temperature he would probably have come off victor.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The manufacture and maladies of wine next occupied Pasteur's attention. He had, in fact, got the key to this whole series of problems, and he knew how to use it. Each of the disorders of wine was traced to its specific organism, which, acting as a ferment, produced substances the reverse of agreeable to the palate. By the simplest of devices Pasteur at a stroke abolished the causes of wine disease. Fortunately the foreign organisms which, if unchecked, destroy the best red wines are extremely sensitive to heat. A temperature of 50 degrees Cent. (122 degrees Fahr.) suffices to kill them. Bottled wines once raised to this temperature for a single minute, are secured from subsequent deterioration. The wines suffer in no degree from exposure to this temperature. The manner in which Pasteur proved this by invoking the judgment of the wine tasters of Paris is as amusing as it is interesting.

SALVATION OF FRENCH SILKS.

Moved by the entreaty of his master, the illustrious Dumas, Pasteur took up the investigation of the diseases of silk worms at a time when the silk husbandry of France was in a state of ruin. In doing so, he did not, as might appear, entirely forsake his former line of research. Previous investigators had got so far as to discover vibratory corpuscles in the blood of the diseased worms, and with such corpuscles Pasteur had already made himself intimately acquainted. He was therefore to some extent at home in this new investigation. The calamity was appalling, all the efforts made to stay the plague having proved futile. In June, 1865, Pasteur betook himself to the scene of the epidemic, and at once commenced his observations. On the evening of his arrival he had already discovered the corpuscles and shown them to others. Acquainted as he was with the work of living ferments, his mind was prepared to see in the corpuscles the cause of the epidemic. He followed them through all the phases of the insect's life—through the eggs, through the worm, through the chrysalis, through the moth.

He proved that the germ of the malady might be present in the eggs and escape detection. In the worm also it might elude microscopic examination. But in the moth it reached a development so distinct as to render its recognition immediate. From healthy moths healthy eggs were sure to spring; from healthy eggs healthy worms; from healthy worms fine cocoons; so that the problem of the restoration to France of its silk husbandry reduced itself to the separation of the healthy from the unhealthy moths, the rejection of the latter, and the exclusive employment of the eggs of the former. M. Radot describes how this is now done on the largest scale, with the most satisfactory results.

THE BEARING OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The bearing of this investigation on the parasitic theory of communicable diseases was thus illustrated: Worms were infected by permitting them to feed for a single meal on leaves over which corpusculus matter had been spread; they were infected by inoculation, and it was shown how they infected each other by the wounds and scratches of their own claws. By the association of healthy with diseased worms, the infection was communicated to the former. Infection at a distance was also produced by the wafting of the corpuscles through the air. The various modes in which communicable diseases are diffused among human populations were illustrated by Pasteur's treatment of the silk worms. "It was no hypothetical infected medium--no problematical pythogenic gas--that killed the worms. It was a definite organism." The disease thus far described is that called *pébrine*, which was the principal scourge at the time. Another formidable malady was also prevalent, called *flacherie*, the cause of which, and the mode of dealing with it, were also pointed out by Pasteur. Overstrained by years of labor in this field, Pasteur was smitten with paralysis in October, 1868. But this calamity did not prevent him from making a journey to Alais in January, 1869, for the express purpose of combating the criticisms to which his labors had been subjected. Pasteur is combustible, and contradiction readily stirs him into flame. No scientific man now living has fought so many battles as he. To enable him to render his experiments decisive, the French Emperor placed a villa at his disposal near Trieste, where silk worm culture had been carried on for some time at a loss. The success here is described as marvelous, the sale of cocoons giving to the villa a net profit of twenty-six millions of francs. From the Imperial villa M. Pasteur addressed to me a letter, a portion of which I here publish:

"Permettez-moi de terminer ces quelques lignes que je dois dicter, vaincu que je suis par la maladie, en vous faisant observer que vous rendriez service aux Colonies de la Grande-Bretagne en répandant la connaissance de ce livre, et des principes que j'établis touchant la maladie des vers à soie. Beaucoup de ces colonies pourraient cultiver le mûrier avec succès, et, en jetant les yeux sur mon ouvrage, vous

vous convaincrez aisément qu'il est facile aujourd'hui, non seulement d'éloigner la maladie régnante, mais en outre de donner aux récoltes de la soie une prospérité qu'elles n'ont jamais eue."

A SERVICE TO BREWERS.

The studies on wine prepare us for the "studies on beer," which followed the investigation of silk worm diseases. The sourness, putridity, and other maladies of beer, Pasteur traced to special 'ferments of disease,' of a totally different form, and therefore easily distinguishable from the true *torula* or yeast plant. Many mysteries of our breweries were cleared up by this inquiry. Without knowing the cause the brewer not infrequently incurred heavy losses through the use of bad yeast. Five minutes' examination with the microscope would have revealed to him the cause of the badness, and prevented him from using the yeast. He would have seen the true *torula* overpowered by foreign intruders. The microscope is, I believe, now everywhere in use. At Burton-on-Trent its aid was very soon invoked. At the conclusion of his studies on beer M. Pasteur came to London, where I had the pleasure of conversing with him. Crippled by paralysis, bowed down by the sufferings of France and anxious about his family at a troubled and uncertain time, he appeared low in health and depressed in spirits. His robust appearance when he visited London, on the occasion of the Edinburgh Anniversary, was in marked and pleasing contrast with my memory of his aspect at the time to which I have referred.

THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE

While these researches were going on, the germ theory of infectious disease was noised abroad. The researches of Pasteur were frequently referred to as bearing upon the subject, though Pasteur himself kept clear for a long time of this special field of inquiry. He was not a physician, and he did not feel called upon to trench upon the physician's domain.

In 1876 the eminent microscopist, Professor Cohn, of Breslau, was in London, and he then handed me a number of his 'Beiträge,' containing a memoir by Dr. Koch on splenic fever (*Milzbrand Charbon, Malignant Pustule*), which seemed to me to mark an epoch in the history of this formidable disease. With admirable patience, skill and penetration, Koch followed up the life-history of *bacillus anthracis*, the contagium of this fever. At the time here referred to he was a young physician holding a small appointment in the neighborhood of Breslau, and it was easy to predict, and indeed I predicted at the time, that he would soon find himself in a higher position. When I next heard of him he was head of the Imperial Sanitary Institute of Berlin. Koch's recent history is pretty well known in England, while his appreciation by the German Government is shown by the rewards and honors lately conferred upon him.

Koch was not the discoverer of the parasite of

splenic fever. Davaine and Rayer, in 1850, had observed the little microscopic rods in the blood of animals which had died of splenic fever. But they were quite unconscious of the significance of their observation, and for thirteen years, as M. Radot informs us, strangely let the matter drop. In 1863 Davaine's attention was again directed to the subject by the researches of Pasteur, and he then pronounced the parasite to be the cause of the fever. He was opposed by some of his fellow-countrymen; long discussions followed, and a second period of thirteen years, ending with the publication of Koch's paper, elapsed before M. Pasteur took up the question. I always, indeed, assumed that from the paper of the learned German came the impulse toward a line of inquiry in which M. Pasteur has achieved such splendid results. Things presenting themselves thus to my mind, M. Radot will, I trust, forgive me if I say that it was with very great regret that I perused the disparaging references to Dr. Koch which occur in the chapter on splenic fever.

After Koch's investigation, no doubt could be entertained of the parasitic origin of this disease. It completely cleared up the perplexity previously existing as to the two forms—the one fugitive, the other permanent—in which the contagium presented itself. I may here remark that it was on the conversion of the permanent hardy form into the fugitive and sensitive one, in the case of *bacillus subtilis* and other organisms, that the method of sterilizing by "discontinuous heating" introduced by me in February, 1877, was founded. The difference between an organism and its spores in point of durability had not escaped the penetration of Pasteur. The difference Koch showed to be of paramount importance in splenic fever. He moreover proved that while mice and guinea pigs were infallibly killed by the parasite, birds were able to defy it.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BIRDS.

And here we come upon what may be called a handsome specimen of the genius of Pasteur, which strikingly illustrates its quality. Why should birds enjoy the immunity established by the experiments of Koch? Here is the answer. The temperature which prohibits the multiplication of *bacillus anthracis* in infusions is 44 degrees Cent. (111 degrees Fahr.) The temperature of the blood of birds is from 41 degrees to 42 degrees. It is therefore close to the prohibitory temperature. But then the blood globules of a living fowl are sure to offer a certain resistance to any attempt to deprive them of their oxygen—a resistance not experienced in an infusion. May not this resistance, added to the high temperature of the fowl, suffice to place it beyond the power of the parasite? Experiment alone could answer this question, and Pasteur made the experiment. By the application of cold water he lowered the temperature of a fowl to 37 degrees or 38 degrees. He inoculated the fowl, thus chilled, with the splenic fever parasite, and in twenty-four hours it was dead. The argument was clinched by inoculating a chilled fowl,

permitting the fever to come to a head, and then removing the fowl, wrapped in cotton wool, to a chamber with a temperature of 45 degrees. The strength of the patient returned as the career of the parasite was brought to an end, and in a few hours health was restored. The sharpness of the reasoning here is only equaled by the conclusiveness of the experiment, which is full of suggestiveness as regards the treatment of fevers in man.

Pasteur had little difficulty in establishing the parasitic origin of fowl-cholera; indeed, the parasite had been observed by others before him. But, by his successive cultivations, he rendered the solution pure. His next step will remain forever memorable in the history of medicine. I allude to what he calls "virus attenuation." And here it may be well to throw out a few remarks in advance. When a tree, or a bundle of wheat or barley straw, is burnt, a certain amount of mineral matter remains in the ashes—extremely small in comparison with the bulk of the tree or of the straw, but absolutely essential to its growth. In a soil lacking, or exhausted of, the necessary mineral constituents, the tree cannot live, the crop cannot grow. Now contagia are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley; and it is not difficult to see that a crop of a given parasite may so far use up a constituent existing in small quantities in the body, but essential to the growth of the parasite, as to render the body unfit for the production of a second crop. The soil is exhausted, and, until the lost constituent is restored, the body is protected from any further attack of the same disorder. Some such explanation of non-recurrent diseases naturally presents itself to a thorough believer in the germ theory, and such was the solution which, in reply to a question, I ventured to offer nearly fifteen years ago to an eminent London physician. To exhaust a soil, however, a parasite less vigorous and destructive than the really virulent one may suffice; and if, after having by means of a feebler organism exhausted the soil without fatal result, the most highly virulent parasite be introduced into the system, it will prove powerless.

The general problem of which Jenner's discovery was a particular case has been grasped by Pasteur, in a manner, and with results, which five short years ago were simply unimaginable. How much "accident" had to do with shaping the course of his inquiries I know not. A mind like his resembles a photographic plate, which is ready to accept and develop luminous impressions, sought and unsought. In the chapter on fowl-cholera is described how Pasteur first obtained his attenuated virus. By successive cultivations of the parasite, he showed that after it had been a hundred times reproduced, it continued to be as virulent as at first. One necessary condition was, however, to be observed. It was essential that the cultures should rapidly succeed each other—that the organism, before its transference to a fresh cultivating liquid, should not be left long in contact with air. When exposed to air for a considerable time

the virus becomes so enfeebled that when fowls are inoculated with it, though they sicken for a time, they do not die. But this 'attenuated' virus, which M. Radot justly calls "benign" constitutes a sure protection against the virulent virus. It so exhausts the soil that the really fatal contagium fails to find there the elements necessary to its reproduction and multiplication.

Pasteur affirms that it is the oxygen of the air which, by lengthened contact, weakens the virus and converts it into a true vaccine. He has also weakened it by transmission through various animals. It was this form of attenuation that was brought into play in the case of Jenner.

THE FAMOUS MELUN EXPERIMENT.

The secret of attenuation had thus become an open one to Pasteur. He laid hold of the murderous virus of splenic fever and succeeded in rendering it not only harmless to life, but a sure protection against the virus in its more concentrated form. No man, in my opinion, can work at these subjects so rapidly as Pasteur without falling into errors of detail. But this may occur while his main position remains impregnable. Such a result, for example, as that obtained in the presence of so many witnesses at Melun must remain an ever memorable conquest of science. Having prepared his attenuated virus, and proved by laboratory experiments its efficacy as a protective vaccine, Pasteur accepted an invitation from the President of the Society of Agriculture at Melun to make a public experiment on what might be called an agricultural scale. This act of Pasteur's is, perhaps, the boldest thing recorded in this book. It naturally caused anxiety among his colleagues of the Academy, who feared that he had been rash in closing with the proposal of the President.

But the experiment was made. A flock of sheep was divided into two groups, the members of one group being all vaccinated with the attenuated virus, while those of the other group were left unvaccinated. A number of cows were also subjected to a precisely similar treatment. Fourteen days afterward, all the sheep and all the cows, vaccinated and unvaccinated, were inoculated with a very virulent virus; and three days subsequently more than two hundred persons assembled to witness the result. The "shout of admiration," mentioned by M. Radot, was a natural outburst under the circumstances. Of twenty-five sheep which had not been protected by vaccination, twenty-one were already dead, and the remaining four were dying. The twenty-five vaccinated sheep, on the contrary, were "in full health and gaiety." In the unvaccinated cows intense fever was produced, while the prostration was so great that they were unable to eat. Tumors were also formed at the points of inoculation. In the vaccinated cows no tumors were formed; they exhibited no fever, nor even an elevation of temperature, while their power of feeding was unimpaired. No wonder that "breeders of cattle overwhelmed Pasteur with applications for vaccine." At the end of 1881 close upon 34,000 ani-

mals had been vaccinated, while the number rose in 1883 to nearly 500,000.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Pasteur is now [1884] exactly sixty-two years of age; but his energy is unabated. At the end of this volume we are informed that he has already taken up and examined with success, as far as his experiments have reached, the terrible and mysterious disease of rabies or hydrophobia. Those who hold all communicable diseases to be of parasitic origin include, of course, rabies among the number of those produced and propagated by a living contagium. From his first contact with the disease Pasteur showed his accustomed penetration. If we see a man mad, we at once refer his madness to the state of his brain. It is somewhat singular that in the face of this fact the virus of a mad dog should be referred to the animal's saliva. The saliva is no doubt infected, but Pasteur soon proved the real seat and empire of the disorder to be the nervous system.

The parasite of rabies had not been securely isolated when M. Radot finished his task. But last May, at the instance of M. Pasteur, a commission was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, to examine and report upon the results which he had up to that time obtained. A preliminary report issued to appease public impatience, reached me before I quitted Switzerland this year. It inspires the sure and certain hope that, as regards the attenuation of the rabic virus, and the rendering of an animal by inoculation proof against attack, the success of M. Pasteur is assured. The commission, though, hitherto extremely active, is far from the end of its labors; but the results obtained so far may be thus summed up:

Of six dogs unprotected by vaccination, three succumbed to the bites of a dog in a furious state of madness.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of rabic matter.

Of five unvaccinated dogs, all succumbed to inoculation by trepanning of the brain.

Finally, of three and twenty vaccinated dogs, not one was attacked with the disease subsequent to inoculation with the most potent virus.

A NEW SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Surely results such as those recorded in this book are calculated not only to arouse public interest, but to excite public hope and wonder. Never before, during the long period of its history did a day like the present dawn upon the science and art of medicine. Indeed, previous to the discoveries of recent times medicine was not a science, but a collection of empirical rules, dependent for their interpretation and application upon the sagacity of the physician. How does England stand in relation to the great work now going on around her? She is, and must be, behind hand. Scientific chauvinism is not beautiful in my eyes. Still, one can hardly see, without deprecation and protest, the English investigator handicapped

in so great a race by shortsighted and mischievous legislation.

A great scientific theory has never been accepted without opposition. The theory of gravitation, the theory of undulation, the theory of evolution, the dynamical theory of heat—all had to push their way through conflict to victory. And so it has been with the germ theory of communicable diseases. Some outlying members of the medical profession dispute it still. I am told they even dispute the communica-

bility of cholera. Such must always be the course of things, as long as men are endowed with different degrees of insight. Where the mind of genius discerns the distant truth, which it pursues, the mind not so gifted often discerns nothing but the extravagance which it avoids.

The task expected of me is now accomplished, and the reader is here presented with a record, in which the verities of science are endowed with the interest of romance.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

THIS interesting pen sketch of the late Professor Huxley, drawn by himself in 1848, and the explanatory letter, are received from Mr. Charles Hedley, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, who writes as follows:

Before he became a celebrity the late Professor Huxley visited Australia in the capacity of surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*. Not only did this cruise exercise its influence upon his intellectual life, but as he met his future wife in the person of a Sydney lady, it was also eventful in his domestic history.

Nearly half a century ago the merry young doctor of the *Rattlesnake* was a welcome guest in many Sydney households. Some little mementos of his visit are still cherished, but few can be more interesting than the one of which I now inclose a photo reproduction. Upon her birthday Huxley presented the little daughter of his friend with a volume of Lytton's poems, and sketched upon the title page a drawing of himself. Dressed in the shoes,

knee breeches, and frock coat of the period, he seems to be bowing his departure. In his extended right hand a watch is held, to show that time will not permit him to linger another minute. By those who knew him in later years the face is said to be a capital likeness. I was permitted by the owner, Mrs. Deane, of Woollahra, to exhibit this interesting relic at the last meeting of the Royal Society of New



South Wales, where it attracted much attention, and was compared by the members with the portrait of the Professor upon the wall of the hall. My friend and colleague, Mr. T. Whitelegge, F.R.M.S., has suggested to me that a wider circle might appreciate this sketch, and has kindly taken the inclosed photograph of it for the purpose of transmission to you for publication, should you care to accept it for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

RECENT PROGRESS OF ITALIAN CITIES.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

TWO great countries of Europe have within these past weeks been celebrating with enthusiasm the twenty-fifth anniversary of the events which gave them national unity. The Germans were a group of more or less discordant kingdoms and principalities; but the victory over the French at Sedan made possible the new German empire. The progress of the German people, in the quarter-century that has elapsed since the Franco-Prussian war, is universally recognized. It has no parallel in history perhaps, except the progress made by the United States in the twenty-five years following the conclusion of the civil war. The Italian celebrations have been no less hearty and sincere than the German, but they have been conducted with far less jubilation and assertiveness of tone. It was in October, 1870, just twenty-five years ago, that the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, which had been gaining ground step by step with the help of statesmen like Cavour and patriot soliders like Garibaldi, took final and formal possession of the Papal states and installed itself in the Eternal City. For the most part the recent comments upon the Italian celebrations have occupied themselves with pointing out the political and financial difficulties with which the Italian government now finds itself beset. The occasion has also been employed for curious discussions of schemes for the abandonment of Rome by the government of united Italy, to the end that the temporal power of the Papacy may be restored over a portion of the domain sacrificed to the House of Savoy twenty-five years ago. It is true that the feud between church and state in Italy subjects the government to many grave difficulties. It is also true that the military *régime* entailed by Italy's membership in the Triple Alliance has laid by far too heavy a burden upon the resources of the nation.

MODERN ASPECTS OF ITALIAN CITIES.

But the Italian people, like the Germans, have in the past quarter of a century made great and substantial progress in the arts of civilized life; and in nothing else perhaps can the improvement be so well noted as in the material and sanitary reforms of the great Italian towns. It has seemed to me therefore not inappropriate at this time to present to the readers of the REVIEW a summary sketch of the municipal system of Italy under its admirable new city-government laws, together with some observations upon the concrete reforms in street-making and other practical matters which have so notably changed the Italian cities within the past twenty-five years. I may add that the following pages will be found in

more permanent form in the chapter on Italian cities of my volume entitled "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," published by the Century Company, which is announced for appearance in the course of the present month.

Regarded as modern municipalities the Italian cities had not until a very recent date enjoyed a good reputation. Some of them, at least, had been notorious for the overcrowding in garrets and in reeking sub-ground residences, of their shoals of ill-conditioned, unemployed plebeians; for the frequency of epidemics and the lack of efficient sanitary administration; for their foul and narrow passages and the bad odors that indicated the lack of systematic scavenging,—and in short for an almost complete dearth of enterprise in the direction of modern municipal arrangements and undertakings. To what extent this reputation was deserved we need not inquire very carefully. Perhaps the almost crushing splendors of Rome and Italian history, and the imposing character of much that remains to us of the old art and architecture have by contrast deepened the unfavorable impression that contemporary conditions of life in Italian cities have evidently made upon the minds of visitors in general. If the simple facts were to be compared impartially, it would certainly appear that in the large English and Scotch towns previous to 1870, the squalor, overcrowding, bad sanitation, and general inadequacy of municipal appointments were almost as prevalent as in those of Italy. And the Italian cities, moreover, might well have urged, in extenuation of their plight, the facts of decline in relative wealth and importance, of commercial and industrial stagnation, and of protracted political adversities; while the British towns were growing in wealth and numbers, and might with wisdom and forethought have made their public arrangements keep pace with the advance of commercial prosperity. But whatever the extenuating circumstances, the fact remained that the Italian cities were in a condition which the sanitary scientists and municipal reformers could but deplore. The British and German as well as the French cities had at length undertaken notable reforms in their physical appearances and conditions—widening streets, demolishing unwholesome buildings, constructing improved drainage systems and providing in various new ways for the social well being; and when the visitor who had observed these matters attentively went to Italy, it was true that he found reform more tardy, or at least more superficial.

I am aware that to some people it seems a sacrilege to discourse of the common school system, the

new building regulations, the drainage and the ward politics of immortal Rome. I remember the rude shock that I once gave to the sensibilities of some very intelligent travelers at the dinner table of a Roman pension by the innocent remark that I had spent the day not in the galleries or churches but in watching the repaving of a street and the construction of the main sewer tunnel of a rapidly building new residence neighborhood, and in admiring the splendid new retaining walls and bridges of the Tiber. But certainly the people now living are entitled to some consideration; and the nearly half a million residents of Rome cannot be expected to live wholly upon their pleasure in mediæval art, or their pride in archæological remains. It is inevitable that they should think it their right and duty to make Rome as modern a city as possible, so far as its health, comfort and advantages for residence and business are concerned.

AS TO VANDALISM AT ROME.

Fortunately, the more recent European improvements have nowhere been made in the spirit of vandalism. It has been alleged that the Coliseum was plundered and ruined to build St. Peter's and the Vatican; and the churches and palaces of papal Rome were in very large part built with materials torn from the noble temples and stately monuments of Roman Rome. But it belongs to the new spirit of improvement to preserve and properly guard everything of real archæological value; so that the modernization of Rome, by men who believe that their city has a living future as well as an historic past, strives to obliterate no monument worthy of antiquity, but on the contrary has not spared pains or cost to discover, preserve, and render instructive and intelligible all that has escaped the vandalism of the intervening centuries. And so I must plead guilty to sympathy with much that is proposed for freshening and renovating this ancient capital of the world, and for making it a fit place for its people to live in.

The Capitoline Hill has its much frequented museum of antiquities, and its thrilling memories of a glorious past; but it is also the seat of a modern municipal government that is making bold endeavors for the present and large plans for the future of the city. The bureau of municipal statistics ought not to be deemed the least interesting thing on this historic hill; for its weekly bulletins *demo-grafico-meteorico*, recording births, marriages, deaths, and the meteorological phenomena of the week, all according to the most approved comparative methods, are reminders that Rome still lives.

LIFE IN ONE ROOM AT NAPLES.

As for the visitors who have been wont to find "picturesqueness" at Naples in those conditions that are so frightfully destructive of life and so preventive of the real advance of the city, and who deprecate the sweeping changes in progress there, let us believe that they are ignorant and thoughtless rather than deliberately inhuman. The material

circumstances which have enveloped the lives of at least two hundred thousand of the five hundred thousand people in Naples are appalling. Family life in one room as we see it in thousands of instances in all large cities is deplorable beyond expression. But what then can be said of the life of two or three families in a single room, instances of which are not uncommon in Naples,—and in rooms, moreover, that are often too damp and foul for any animal life of a higher order than reptiles? There is no other remedy for these conditions and their terrible consequences, except widespread demolition and reconstruction under public auspices. But to employ such a remedy may well mean an awakening and a new energy that have in themselves the promise of great progress along every line. What Naples is doing and proposing to do, I shall indicate in subsequent paragraphs.

ITALY'S MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

It may be well, however, first to give a summary of the system of municipal government now existing in Italy. Such a statement will be the more acceptable in view of the fact that the whole mechanism of local and provincial administration has been revised and re-enacted in a codified form by legislation approved in a royal decree of February 10, 1889. This important law is an excellent example of the clear and scientific legislation which is so creditable to the new Italian kingdom, and which is doing so much to complete the work of actual unification of the provinces. The general scheme of provincial and municipal government in Italy is similar to that in France and Belgium, and its genesis may be readily traced to French connections with the northern provinces. It differs, however, in many details; and with its recent modifications it may be said to show more respect than the present French system for the principle of local self-government. Like France and Belgium, Italy is divided into provinces which are subdivided into communes. Each commune, whether a rural neighborhood or a great city, has the same framework of government,—that is to say, each has its elective council (*consiglio*), its standing executive committee, known as the *giunta* (*giunta*), and its mayor or syndic (*sindaco*). There are no special charters, each municipality coming under the terms of the general law.

The communes of more than 250,000 inhabitants have each a council of eighty members; and this number is graded down through five classes to fifteen for communes having less than 3,000 people. The *giunta*, or standing executive committee, is elected by the council from its own members, and is composed of ten, eight, six, four, or two members, according to the size of the commune. The *sindaco*, or mayor, is also elected by the council itself from its own number, in communes that have a population of at least ten thousand, or that are the chief towns of provinces or departments. In the smaller communes the *sindaco* is designated

from the membership of the council by the king nominally, being actually selected, of course, through the prefects and subprefects of the departments, who are supposed to nominate in deference to the opinions of the commune.

ILLITERACY ABSOLUTELY DISQUALIFIES.

The communal franchise differs in Italy from the general or parliamentary franchise. By the law of 1882 the parliamentary electoral lists include persons who, after meeting the indispensable preliminary conditions of being male citizens fully twenty-one years old, who can read and write, are either taxpayers to the amount of about four dollars a year, or else are inscribed by virtue of two years' army service, or of holding certain positions—official, educational or professional—specified in the law. The general lists thus made up include one person in eleven or twelve of the population. For the communal franchise the general electoral lists hold good, but they are extended to include smaller taxpayers and also to include occupiers of premises having a rental value that is graduated according to the population of the commune. Thus, in communes having 150,000 people, the limit of rental value is fixed at forty dollars a year, and it is diminished to one-tenth of that amount in communes that have less than 1,000 people. The really effective disqualification is that of illiteracy. No amount of taxpaying can procure the franchise for the man who is unable to read and write. On the other hand, there are few literate citizens who cannot be enrolled by virtue of tax payments, of house occupancy, or of two years' army service. Fully 60 per cent. of the adult population of Italy is illiterate; and of male citizens of voting age at least 50 per cent. belong to that category. The other requirements can therefore have had comparatively little effect in restricting a franchise which admits to the electoral rolls the names of more than one-twelfth of the total population. This absolute educational restriction has existed hitherto in no other European country; but its reasonableness is hardly to be disputed. If it had been adopted in France by the founders of the present Republic the advantage would have become evident. It is enough here, however, to say that the electoral bodies in the Italian communes include practically all the men who can read and write.

An illiterate father has the right to delegate to his literate son his tax paying qualification, and in this and several other ways family representation is often secured at the polls through the delegation of the property rights of wives or parents.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Municipal councilors are chosen for five years, and one-fifth of the body is renewed annually, the vacancies being filled upon general ticket (*scrutin de liste*) by all the voters. In communes of more than ten thousand inhabitants the law provides that the elector shall vote for only four-fifths as many names

as there are councilors to be elected. Fractions are counted as integers, and thus, for example, in a city having a council of sixty members and filling twelve places annually, the individual elector would be entitled to vote for a list of ten. This device for the benefit of minorities is not without merit. It should be added, however, that in the case of the large communes the law permits division into *frazione*, or wards, with apportionment of representation in the council.

The full council is a deliberative rather than an administrative body, and it has only two "ordinary" sessions in the year,—one in the spring and the other in the autumn,—these sittings extending through a number of days. "Extraordinary" sessions can be called at any time by the sindaco, by the giunta, or by one-third of the members of the council. In practice the councils of the large cities meet with considerable frequency and regularity.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

The ordinary government of the commune is in the hands of the giunta, or standing executive committee of the council. The members of this committee are chosen for two years, one-half of them being appointed annually. The sindaco presides over their meetings as he does over those of the full council. This select body has also the appointing power, and is regarded as "the government" of the commune. In the largest cities,—Naples, Rome, Milan,—the giunta consists of ten members and four substitutes. In cities of the next grade there are eight members, and the number decreases to two for the communes having less than three thousand people. The giunta is accountable to the full council, and all its doings are carefully reported and reviewed. The council elects from its own numbers the sindaco, or mayor, for a term of three years. He is at once an official representing the general government and the chief executive of the commune, his double character thus being the same as that of the French mayors or the Belgian burgomasters.

MUNICIPAL TASKS AND RESOURCES.

The law makes it obligatory upon the authorities of every commune to provide each year for the cost of maintaining the administration; for keeping the registers of the State, showing births, deaths, marriages, electoral lists, army service rolls, etc.; for the maintenance of elementary schools; for the ordinary public works, such as streets, edifices and aqueducts; for cemeteries; for illumination; for a certain amount of medical and sanitary service; for the maintenance of the local police; for jails and police courts, and for other ordinary and suitable objects; while it is left optional with the communes to enter upon various additional undertakings, the approval of the provincial authorities being requisite, as a rule, for new or extraordinary projects.

As in France, the largest independent source of revenue accorded to the municipalities is the octroi

taxes levied at the gates upon wines, building materials and various articles of ordinary consumption as they enter from without. The source next in importance is the taxes upon houses and land added for communal purposes to the government's levies. These imposts are extremely heavy, often amounting to more than half the gross rental value. I am told in Rome that the house taxes are there equal to about 65 per cent. of the rents. A variety of minor taxes and sources of income complete the amount of revenue necessary to meet the expanding outlays.

SANITARY LAWS.

I have indicated as succinctly as possible the main features of a municipal system that is elaborated with great distinctness and detail in the important new piece of legislation to which I have referred. Suffice it then to add that this uniform and modernized framework of administration seems adequate to support the rapidly increasing magnitude and variety of the functions laid upon the government of the Italian communities. For example, Italy had long needed a complete and efficient system of sanitary administration. Obviously this *desideratum* could not be effected to the best advantage without the aid of a good system of local administration in general. For several years the sanitary specialists and the publicists of Italy were studying and comparing the health regulations of England, Germany, America and other countries, with a view to the entire revision and consolidation of the Italian laws pertaining to the preservation of the public health. These studies were embodied in several legislative projects, and at length took form in a bill introduced by the minister of the interior, Signor Crispi, toward the close of 1887. Besides providing for central and provincial sanitary authorities, the measure, which was duly enacted, made large use of the sindaco and the ordinary government of the commune for the regulation of all matters relating to the local health. The result now promises to be that within a few years Italy may be able to teach other nations useful lessons in the art of sanitary administration.

MILAN AS A GOOD-GOVERNMENT MODEL.

Whatever may be said in criticism of ruthless changes wrought by the ambitious municipal authorities of other Italian cities, there can be little complaint brought against Milan for the manner in which it has adopted the modern *régime*. It has won the right to be enrolled with the well-administered cities of the world. As the capital of the prosperous and energetic Lombards, its affairs have fortunately been in the hands of its most enlightened citizens since 1860, when Lombardy, with the other north Italian provinces, was released from a foreign yoke and became a part of united Italy, under the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel and under an administrative system which had been framed in the liberal mood of 1848 for the kingdom of Sardinia. It is true that Milan also was rich in mediæval mem-

ories and survivals; but comparatively it was not so interesting from the standpoint of the old conditions as many another Italian town. Its ambition to become a conveniently appointed, a clean and wholesome, and, in short, a distinctively modern centre of nineteenth-century European activities has seemed to most men to be altogether reasonable. Accordingly, vast changes have been wrought, with general commendation. In the period from 1860 to 1880 these took the form chiefly of street improvements, similar to those that were contemporaneously transforming the French towns. The changes at Milan extended from the core to the circumference.

MILAN'S ARTERIAL THOROUGHFARES.

The Piazza del Duomo in front of the cathedral was greatly enlarged, and a series of widened and straightened main thoroughfares was made to radiate from this centre to all the outer portions of the town, which is a fairly symmetrical polygon in shape. Street railway and omnibus lines were brought to a focus at the Piazza del Duomo, which was also joined with the neighboring Piazza della Scala on the north by the most magnificent arcades in the world, and with the ancient Piazza de' Mercanti (almost adjacent on the west) by broad streets. Thus through brave demolitions and wise rearrangements Milan has created what so few cities possess—an adequate arterial centre. The city is growing rapidly in its outer zone, and every year demonstrates more completely the advantages of a central receiving and distributing reservoir for the daily flux of population, such as the broad Piazza del Duomo furnishes, with its dozen or more radiating thoroughfares and its eight or ten converging street-railway lines. In the Piazza della Scala, entered from the Piazza del Duomo by the vast and stately arcade known as the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, is the mediæval Palace Marino, which was adapted in 1861 to the uses of the municipality as a town hall, and has continued to be occupied as the home of the "municipio." Here also is the great opera house of Milan, the Scala.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The partial rectification of the inner city's thoroughfares was accompanied by sweeping achievements in the outer zone, and in the further zone of suburbs lying beyond the walls. The communal limits are marked by bastioned fortifications, which are pierced by twelve or more gateways. Just outside the walls is an encircling boulevard handsomely laid out, with a belt street railway line which connects at the several gates with radial lines. Most of those radial lines are extended for some distance to serve the outer suburbs, and the administrative municipality has acquired control of the external belt. The circumference of the engirdling walls is seven or eight miles. The ancient, innermost Milan is surrounded by canals, which identify the course of the old time moat; and along the canal line is an inner circuit of modernized streets, upon which it is

now proposed to operate an interior belt-line tramway, crossing the radial avenues at points about midway between the Piazza del Duomo and the city walls. Eventually the external suburbs, which already contain a considerable population,—and which are all massed along the encircling boulevard with their chief agglomerations at the points where the radials emerge from the city gates,—will have become so important as to require an unobstructed connection with the city; and the useless walls will be doomed.

THE BEST-BUILT STREET IN EUROPE.

Meanwhile, the street reforms and the visible improvements in the ground-plan of the city are progressing steadily. As an instance of the new improvement work there should be mentioned the Via Dante, a magnificent radial very recently constructed, which leads to the beautiful new park in the northwestern part of the city. There had long been retained within the town, at the rear of the old "Castello," a vast military drill-ground, extending from the inner to the outer lines of circuit. By consent of the national government, the city authorities have recently laid out a large part of this space as the chief park of Milan, and an area of perhaps equal extent has been arranged with handsome streets, and sold for private residence sites. This extremely valuable land has brought into the municipal treasury a large fund of money, with which a variety of public improvements have been initiated or authorized. The Via Dante was constructed as the direct approach from the heart of the city to the curved front of the symmetrical new park. It is paved with wooden blocks on a concrete foundation, is lighted with electricity, and is traversed by an electric street railway. But it is more notable for its underground construction than for its beautifully executed surface; for, apart from the main sewers, there are subways on either side of the street, six feet high by four or five feet wide. These subways adjoin the front foundation wall of the houses and make it easy to inspect and repair the drain pipes that connect the houses with the sewers. Within the subways are placed the water pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, etc.; and passages extend from them to the main sewers. It is considered in Milan that no street elsewhere in Europe so completely embodies the best principles of construction—below the surface if not above—as the new Via Dante.

MILAN'S IMPROVEMENT-FUND AND ITS USES.

When the more recent plans for municipal improvement were adopted, the city government, with commendable forethought, secured the annexation of a zone of suburban territory outside the wall of circumvallation to the average width of perhaps one mile. The so-called *piano regolatore*—that is to say, the plan for regulating and rearranging the thoroughfare system,—was thus made to embrace an area very much larger than that of the city proper as bounded by the bastions. Broad and generous ideas have governed these newest projects for the

expansion of Milan, and the suburbs will be well supplied with small parks, tree-lined avenues, and modern facilities in general. The sewer system of the city is now in course of reconstruction, a considerable mileage of modern conduits having been added every year since the new system was agreed upon in 1888. The fund accruing from the sale of the army drill-ground, already mentioned, gave the impetus to the new sewer system as well as to other material reforms, and the work is being achieved in the most satisfactory manner. At an earlier period, a swift stream, the Seveso, had been walled in and covered over, and had been made to perform the functions of a *collecteur* or principal drainage tunnel. It remains the central trunk sewer, and carries the drainage of Milan to the Po, and thence to the Adriatic. It passes under the Cathedral Piazza at the heart of the city. The new streets are built with proper sewers, and the older ones are being gradually supplied. Improved pavements and sidewalks form a part of the scheme of renovation, and the street-cleaning system of Milan has been developed to a point of very high efficiency.

STREET-RAILWAY QUESTIONS AND POLICIES.

The street railways have heretofore been under the control of a single company whose charters expire in 1896. It has been one of the most efficient systems in Europe, and has resembled in its equipment and methods the best of the American horse-railway systems. The fare in Milan, for an ordinary ride (distances being short as compared with those on American lines), is ten centimes (equivalent to an English penny or two American cents). The company had long been prosperous, and the terms of its charter required the payment to the city of about ten per cent. of its gross receipts, the yearly sum thus paid to the municipal treasury having amounted for some years past to nearly three hundred thousand francs. When negotiations were recently entered upon for the renewal of the company's charter for another term beginning in 1896, it was made a condition by the city authorities that various new lines and prolongations of old ones should be built at once, and that the city's proportion of the gross receipts should be increased considerably. The company demurred on account of the expense of the new lines; whereupon the Edison Electric Lighting Company, which was then furnishing illumination for some of the public streets, made an application for the entire transit concession, proposing to substitute the electric trolley for horses, to build as many new lines as the municipal government required, and to pay the city fifteen per cent. of the gross receipts after the opening years, the payments for a short time being at the rate of ten or twelve per cent. The municipality was favorably disposed toward this proposition, but first desired an experimental test; and accordingly the electric line was laid upon the new Via Dante. It now appears probable that horses will be superseded by electricity for the entire Milan system.

The plan seems to be to suspend the trolley wire from cross wires attached to ornamental brackets projecting from the houses. The overhead wires are not condemned on the score of their interference with the extinguishment of fires, for the excellent reason that disastrous fires are practically unknown. The underground trolley would not be feasible in Milan until the new sewer system was finished.

GAS SUPPLY OF MILAN.

The gas supply of Milan is provided by an Anglo-French Company which had a charter extending to the year 1910. That charter has recently been extended to the year 1925 in consideration of a great reduction in the price of gas. The municipal government stipulated that the company should make an immediate reduction to private consumers from the existing price of forty centimes per cubic meter to twenty-five centimes, with a provision for further gradual reduction to nineteen or twenty centimes. Still better terms were secured for the city itself as a public consumer. Milan has also recently granted a mutually advantageous franchise to the Edison Electric Company, which has a contract for lighting certain streets and squares for a period of years.

THE ARTESIAN WATER-SUPPLY.

The question of a suitable supply of drinking water has been a serious one in Milan for many years, and it has been investigated with a rare patience and intelligence by the municipal authorities. Plans for bringing the supply from the region of lakes and pure mountain streams, at Como or Bergamo, were frustrated by the water rights of industrial and irrigation companies along the proposed routes. Foreign engineers from a number of countries joined in submitting competitive plans a few years ago, and a dozen interesting schemes were drawn up. But most of these were too expensive for practical consideration. Two of the schemes, however, proposed driven wells, in view of highly favorable geological conditions. The department of public works sank a few "American tubes," as an experiment, with results that were unexpectedly satisfactory. Accordingly, in 1890-91 some large artesian wells were driven at "the Arena," adjoining the new park, and distribution was begun upon a small scale. The analyses of the water thus obtained have justified the adoption of the driven well system for the entire supply of potable water; and since the quantity that may readily be obtained at reasonable cost by this method is unlimited, the work of extension has gone steadily forward. Heretofore, the Milanese have relied upon ordinary well water for drinking and domestic uses, while the canal system has supplied ample amounts of water for street cleaning and industrial purposes.

STRIKING REDUCTION OF DEATH-RATE.

For some years past there has been constant inspection of the common wells, in order to guard

against infection; and they are being gradually closed as the new supply is extended. The complete use of the artesian water will reinforce a sanitary system that has much to commend it in other respects. The municipal laboratory as administered in Milan is an admirable public agency. The service of disinfection is highly praised, and all the new methods by which the health of communities may be protected are ardently studied and applied by the sanitary authorities. The unsanitary modes of life of the masses of the laboring population are not to be wholly reformed in a single generation; and, moreover, while the demolitions and reconstructions have done much to improve the worst slums, the housing conditions of the inner city remain to a large extent unwholesome. And thus the death rate is still higher than that of a few of the best communities of other countries. Nevertheless, the rapid population growth of the past twenty-five years has had the benefit of improved building regulations; and the average social condition of the Milanese has been wonderfully improved. Before 1880 the Milan death rate regularly exceeded 30 per 1,000, and in some years it was much higher than that. Since 1890 it has been strikingly lower, and in 1894 it reached the exceptionally low figure of 21. The population, meanwhile, had grown from about 330,000 at the opening of 1894 to about 430,000 on January 1, 1894,—a gain of 30 per cent. in ten years. The statistical work of the municipal government is exceedingly thorough, and its relation to the public health services is very important.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It is well known that religious questions have interfered with the rapid development of a system of free, secular public schools in the Italian towns. But the Milan municipality has accomplished much in the educational field within a comparatively short time. Many new school buildings have been erected since 1880, and nearly a thousand teachers are employed in the free public schools, 31,276 pupils being enrolled in 1892, with several thousand more in the evening classes. The municipal government, moreover, maintains an admirable series of technical schools and special institutions, besides normal schools and the regular high schools.

A GOVERNMENT BY THE FIRST CITIZENS.

It is pleasant to be assured that in all the vigorous activities which mark the municipal government of Milan, the foremost citizens take the leading part. The giunta is composed of men of the best qualifications, who as a rule possess wealth and are glad to devote themselves to the affairs of the community. In a word, the aristocratic element is in executive control. The council contains its more popular elements, but is representative of the best classes in the town. It has its sprinkling of active business men, lawyers, architects and engineers; but, taking the municipal government as a whole, it seems to be chiefly in the hands of the "old

families;" and it certainly commands the best talent that the city affords. In all its large operations, involving the making of contracts with corporations and the expenditure of great sums for public improvement, the municipal government of Milan is said to have kept itself above so much as the suspicion of jobbery or corrupt methods; and its intelligence and good taste have been conspicuously displayed in almost everything it has done or sanctioned. Re-election of councilors is quite usual, and the yearly municipal election, at which sixteen of the eighty council seats are filled, is seldom attended with much excitement. Thus in the election of 1892, the number of voters registered on the municipal electoral rolls being 44,594, there were only 14,177 votes actually cast, and this would appear to be an average election.

GENOA'S STORY OF GROWTH AND GOOD MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

The good character of the municipal administration of Milan is by no means a solitary instance. I am assured that Turin and Genoa also enjoy the benefits of honest and efficient city governments, and that it is the prevailing custom of the north Italian cities to intrust their public affairs to the direction of their most talented and prominent citizens. This testimony seems to me to be confirmed by such observations and direct investigations as I have been able to make. Genoa has made conspicuously successful efforts to improve her harbor facilities, great sums having been expended with resulting benefits to commerce. The location of Genoa, so closely hemmed in by steep environing hills, has made it difficult to modernize the street system, although a number of great new thoroughfares have been opened. Among the most recent improvements has been a series of notable connecting boulevards following the contour of the suburban hills, and affording marvelous sea views. The route as a whole is known as the *Via di Circonvallazione a Monte*. The growth of Genoa and its suburbs—the total population of which has practically doubled in a period of about thirty years—has necessitated much modern building in the outskirts on the higher slopes, where air, water, and drainage are far better than in the congested old town far below. And thus it requires no special endowments of optimism to discover marked gains in the average condition of the people, while the vital statistics—so elaborately and thoroughly recorded under the admirable new sanitary code of Italy—show unerringly the better security of child life, the lessened ravages of infectious diseases, and the decline in the general mortality rate. I am impressed, as I examine the municipal documents and reports of Genoa, with the conscientious and thorough organization of all the departments of the city government. It is evident that the finances are administered upon good business principles; that the public works are in the hands of competent engineers; that the schools and charities are well conducted, and that the giunta knows how to deal with

all the town's affairs in an orderly, well balanced fashion, adapting means to ends, and shaping the municipal administration intelligently toward the best material and moral progress of the community.

TURIN'S STREET SYSTEM.

Turin is a larger city than Genoa, and a very prosperous and well conducted one, with regularity as its distinguishing quality in all things. Its street system is as rectangular as any in America; but this is not due altogether to modern rectifications. It seems that Turin was laid out as a new town for a Roman colony in the time of the Emperor Augustus, and that it was then inclosed with a rectangular wall and provided with a checker board street system. The archaeologists hold that the present streets of the old part of Turin follow the lines marked out by the civil engineers of the Augustan project. The additions to the original town have been carried out upon the rectangular plan, with the result of a regularity hardly equalled by any other European city. From 1859 to 1865 Turin was the seat of government of the new Italian kingdom. Nearly every one of the chief cities of Italy has, within a generation, experienced what Western Americans term a "boom." The booming period for Turin was from 1860 to 1865.

TURIN'S "BOOM," REACTION, AND NEW COMMERCIAL REVIVAL.

There was much new building, many modern public enterprises were undertaken, and population grew apace. The removal of the capital to Florence in 1865 was a sore disappointment to the citizens of Turin, and for a little time the population fell off, and public and private enterprise was checked. But the good citizens of Turin, with the vigorous aid of the municipal government, turned their attention more earnestly than ever before to the town's industrial and commercial development. Water power was introduced from the high lands in the vicinity as a municipal enterprise, and diversified manufacturing began to flourish unwontedly. In those palmy days of its political importance, Turin had 200,000 people; but after thirty years it had grown to nearly 350,000, and has ceased to reflect with bitterness upon the loss it suffered in 1865. Its natural health conditions are favorable, with good water from the mountains at hand, and suitable drainage provided by its river, the Po; and there has been an intelligent adoption of sanitary administrative reforms. The death rate, which from 1875 to 1885 averaged about 26, was only 21 in 1893 and 20.6 in 1894. These years were perhaps exceptional; but without a doubt the improved public methods have resulted in a permanent reduction of mortality.

FLORENCE "HAUSSMANNIZED."

With the transfer of the seat of government, the speculative wave of modern change and expansion which had enveloped Turin in the period from 1860 to 1865, passed on to Florence. The metamorphosis which followed in the years 1865-1871 attracted far

more comment than the changes which had come about at Turin or Milan, for obvious reasons. Florence was a smaller city, with comparatively slight industrial importance, but with a marvelous wealth of historic associations and of surviving mediæval art and architecture. The removal of the city walls in order to create Parisian boulevards, the rapid projection of a new system of main streets throughout the entire municipal area, the laying out of new quarters, and the speculative construction of many new houses, with a growth of population from about 100,000 in 1861 to 167,000 in 1871, —all this meant a sudden transformation that was exceedingly painful to foreign artists, poets and students of the mediæval Florence. The removal of the capital to Rome caused a reaction in Florence that bankrupted many individuals and almost ruined the municipal finances. The population declined sharply with the removal of the governmental bureaux, and even in 1881, it was only 135,000—20 per cent. less than in 1871. But time and the inevitable progress of cities have more than restored the loss, and at the end of 1893 the population exceeded 200,000. Moreover, the later improvements have been executed with better taste and judgment in matters of detail than those initiated in 1865 and the years immediately following; and it is now confessed that Florence has not been altogether "vandalized" by the progressive Italians of the new régime.

CONTINUITY OF LIFE IN ITALY.

The mediæval architecture and the priceless art collections are hardly less interesting in their modern setting; and to those who can understand that the history of our own time possesses no less dignity and value than the history of other centuries, it gives no shock to find a modern municipal government occupying the Palazzo Vecchio, in which the signors of the Florentine Republic once had their seat of government, and which has witnessed six eventful centuries. Just six hundred years ago Florence was undergoing a more relentless reconstruction than that of our own generation. It was then that the present town hall was built, the old walls were demolished, suburbs were annexed, and the new walls were erected which have in our own day given place to the *Viale* or boulevards. The fascinating thing in Italy is the continuity of life, and the determination to keep building new history upon the foundations of the old. The ancient Romans were mighty road makers, aqueduct builders and civil engineers; and the beautiful avenues of Florence, with the extensive tram-lines traversing the town and its adjacent regions, would have their heartiest approval if appeal could be made to them; while the electric road up the heights to antique Fiesole, or the steam tram-line on the splendid new *Viale dei Colli* (a winding boulevard on the slopes of the suburban hills), would seem to them the very consummation of things most to be desired. They could not possibly comprehend the "Ruskinian affectation" (to quote

Mr. Frederic Harrison) of sentimental and obscurantist visitors to Italy, who "shudder at a railroad," and "whine over the conditions of modern progress." It does not follow that all attempts at modernization are either necessary or wisely conceived, and doubtless mistakes have been made at Florence. But the painful sharpness of contrast is disappearing, and the new begins to harmonize with the old under the softening hand of time, aided by the more refined taste that now prevails.

ROME, BEFORE AND AFTER 1870.

But transformations elsewhere in Italy were wholly eclipsed by those inaugurated at Rome when the Quirinal became the seat of the national government, the sovereignty of the papal states having at last been merged with that of the now completed kingdom. Such an abrupt change from mediæval to modern conditions has not been witnessed elsewhere. It was as if all the European changes since 1789 had been successfully repelled from invading the domains of the Church, and had then suddenly burst across the boundaries in one resistless flood. "There was," exclaimed Herman Grimm, "an infinite calm, a loveliness and stillness in which the poet and the scholar could draw near to the mighty dead who had once been there as living men. There was nothing like it on earth. Now it is destroyed forever. In the stead of this there are the stench of engines, the dust of shattered bricks, the scream of steam whistles, the mounds of rubbish, the poles of scaffolding, long lines of houses raised in frantic haste on malarious soil, enormous barracks representative of the martial law required to hold in check a liberated people; all is dirt, noise, confusion, hideousness, crowding, clamor, avarice." Mr. Frederic Harrison, who admits the inevitability of the changes and endeavors not to judge them harshly, does not try to conceal his sense of loss in the disappearance of Rome's "mediæval halo." And he reminds us of the "fern-clad ruins standing in open spaces, gardens or vineyards; the huge solitudes within the walls; . . . the narrow, ill-lighted streets, the swarms of monks, friars and prelates of every order and race; the air of mouldering abandonment in the ancient city, as of some corner of mediæval Europe left forgotten and untouched by modern progress, with all the historic glamour, the pictorial squalor, the Turkish routine, all the magnificence of obsolete forms of civilization which clung round the Vatican and were seen there only in western Europe." Such was the Rome of Mr. Harrison's first visit; and now he finds that the "Rome, which, thirty years ago, was a vision of the past, is to-day a busy Italian town, with a dozen museums, striving to become a third-rate Paris." Mr. Harrison does full justice to the archaeological intelligence and solicitude of the new possessors of Rome, and evidently perceives that the rapid growth of population which followed the establishment of the capital there must in any case have compelled innumerable modern changes.

Wherefore he does not inveigh against tendencies which no regrets or protest could have checked and for which it would be useless to ascribe blame.

HOW THE CHURCH HAD GOVERNED ROME.

The people of Rome knew practically nothing of communal self-government under the papal *régime*. Prior to 1847 there sat a sort of municipal council on the Capitoline, but it was not a representative body and it had powers of the most limited description. The meagreness of its functions is best illustrated by the size of its budget. It was allowed by the authorities of the Papal state an income of 35,000 scudi (188,125 lire, less than thirty-eight thousand dollars)—a sum hardly equal to the expenditure of an enterprising village. It is to the credit of Pope Pius IX that one of his first political acts was the granting of a municipal constitution to Rome. This was in 1847. The new charter had many features of a comparatively liberal character. But in the following year a great wave of revolution against arbitrary government swept across Europe, and the Pope was driven from Rome, only to be reinstated a year or two later by French arms. At the beginning of 1851 the papal government promulgated a law depriving the municipal authorities of most of their independent powers and again reducing the municipality to a mere shadow. From 1851 to 1870 the communal budget ranged from about 2,000,000 to about 3,500,000 lire annually (from \$400,000 to \$700,000). Among the principal sources of income were the regular appropriations from the papal government of about \$200,000 a year; the taxes superimposed upon the government's levies on houses and lands and on wine and spirits, and the tax upon horses and domestic animals. The six principal items of expenditure were for streets and ordinary public works, administration, lighting, cleansing, cemeteries and festivals.

SUDDEN EXPANSION OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETS.

In view of the completeness of the papal authority and of the immense wealth of the Church, the physical condition of the holy city was far from creditable to the government. In 1870, when the papal provinces became a part of the new kingdom of Italy and Rome was made the royal capital, its people were granted the municipal liberties that the other cities of Italy enjoyed, and the new era of municipal improvement was entered upon immediately. How promptly the public services were extended to meet the needs of a great community can best be expressed in the condensed terms of budgetary statistics. The municipal income, which had been only 3,500,000 lire in 1870 and which for twenty years had averaged only about 2,700,000 lire, exceeded 19,000,000 in 1872, and reached 28,000,000 in 1885. The average municipal income and expenditure for the twenty years following the new order of things instituted in 1870 was nearly ten times as great as the average for the twenty years immediately preceding.

The comparison admirably illustrates the enlargement of public functions in recent times. In most cities the expansion had been gradual and the contrast was less sharp. But Rome seemed in a year to have made up for a century of lost time. Until 1870 the public services were costing at the rate of about fourteen lire a year for each inhabitant. In 1872 the expenditure per capita was ninety lire. Growth of population has since diminished the per capita sum; but the annual average is seventy-five or eighty lire. Under the old *régime* the street lighting was insufficient; it was immediately so extended as to cost three and a half times as much as before. Street scavenging in like manner was made vastly more efficient. The sanitary service prior to 1870 had cost about 75,000 lire a year. After 1871 it amounted to 1,400,000 a year, an increase of nearly twenty-fold. The outlay for public works, including streets, sewers, accommodation for the various public services and the other usual items, also illustrates the radical change to which I have referred. Under the new *régime* this outlay at once expanded several fold. In the old days there were no communal schools, while now the maintenance of elementary instruction under the compulsory school law entails a very considerable expense. The fire department has been reorganized, modernized and enlarged.

PROVIDING WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

Previous to 1871 the city was not supplied with a system of sewers. The new authorities adopted a scientific plan for the complete drainage of the city, using the Cloaca Maxima and other gigantic sewers of ancient Rome for the main tunnels. The system has been steadily worked out with immense advantage to the health and convenience of the people. The water supply of Rome had been famous in the ancient times, numerous high sources in the vicinity of the city having always been ready to yield an abundant quantity; and from time to time the ancient Romans constructed new aqueducts to meet the needs of the growing metropolis. During the later period of the Roman Empire the city was magnificently furnished with pure water. But in the dark period that followed the triumph of the barbarian invaders, both the water supply and the drainage system became deranged. The sewers were choked up and the aqueducts were broken down. The time came when the Roman population was obliged to resort to the Tiber, and to dig wells for its water supply. The Tiber water is unfit for domestic uses and, as might easily be believed of so ancient a city, the subsoil is saturated with poisonous impurities that render well water dangerously unwholesome. The later popes accomplished some good work in the restoration of aqueducts; but until the new and secular order of things was inaugurated the water system remained lamentably bad. This was the more inexcusable because the situation made a good supply and thorough distribution so very feasible. It was not until 1885,—as the result of alarming disclosures by the chemists and bacteriologists

of a special commission on the hygiene of the municipality of Rome,—that all the wells were peremptorily closed. The municipal authorities have repaired the splendid old aqueducts, improved the reservoirs, and brought the daily supply up to a total of 60,000,000 gallons or more,—about 150 gallons a day for each inhabitant. To take the place of the closed wells, the municipal authorities have added greatly to the number of public fountains. At the beginning of 1886 there were in the city 162 ancient fountains of public supply and 167 more that had been opened since 1870, not counting 25 or 30 fountains of a monumental or artistic character. The number has been somewhat increased since 1886, and this record is among the most creditable of the many reforms of the new municipality.

SANITATION AND THE LOWERED DEATH-RATE.

A most gratifying reduction of the death rate, especially as regards those classes of diseases that are amenable to sanitary science, has followed the improvements of drainage, of water supply, of cleansing and of general health administration. One of the first acts of the new government in 1870 was the establishment of an office of *Igiene ed assistenza sanitaria*; and the functions and usefulness of this department have been steadily augmented from year to year. This work is carefully systematized, and includes a service of food inspection, one of house to house inspection for nuisances, a vaccination service, a new hospital system for the isolation of epidemic diseases with the chief establishment in a secluded area on the Aventide Hill, a system of sanitary regulation for cemeteries and funerals, a house service of medical and health assistance for the poor, a service of public dormitories, an exceedingly interesting and useful series of stations for night medical relief and still other distinct features. The death rate of Rome in 1876 was within a fraction of 30 per 1,000. It was lower in 1877, but the average for 1878, 1879 and 1880 was just under 28. In 1885 it was 26; in 1893, 22.3, and in 1894 only 19.4.

REVOLUTIONIZING THE STREETS.

The systematic reform of the street system of Rome did not begin at once with the change of administration. It seemed to be forced upon the municipality by the development of population and the necessity for accommodating a traffic which had enormously increased. The railroad system of Italy had been extended, and Rome had become one of its centres. In 1860 the population was only 184,000. In 1870 it was 226,000, and in 1880 it had increased to more than 300,000; and the temporary sojourners and visitors who thronged the streets were a vastly multiplied host. Moreover, there was a prospect of a continued rapid growth. Half a million people before the end of the century appeared a reasonable estimate; and how could such a community, busy and eager, rest content in the absence of main street arteries and of the facilities for transit and

traffic that have become universal in this age? Certainly the outlook of the municipal authorities of 1880 has been justified by the subsequent facts. The population at the opening of 1894 exceeded 451,000 and the gains had been at a rate which made it reasonable to expect that the figures would reach 500,000 in 1900. What the Roman people could have done under these conditions of growth and commercial progress without a reformed street system, I have never heard any of the critics attempt to explain.

Some preliminary and detached improvements had been made earlier, but it was not until 1883 that the so-called *piano regolatore*,—the complete scheme for the straightening and enlarging of the chief thoroughfare system,—was finally adopted and set in motion. It had for its examples the notable improvements of recent years in the street systems of a score of important European cities from England to Hungary. It has seemed to me that the Roman project was a reasonable and conservative one; that is to say, as little arbitrary and destructive as circumstances could well allow, and notably different in its spirit and methods from the iconoclastic and uncompromising nature of the earlier Parisian projects. Inasmuch as nearly every street in Rome—except in the new suburbs—was narrow and irregular, leading nowhere in particular, the reformers determined that some main arteries were indispensable, and proceeded to create them. It was resolved to contract a municipal loan of 150,000,000 lire (\$30,000,000) for the accomplishment of the work, the Italian government lending its aid by a guaranty of the debt. One of the first great works undertaken was the creation of the new Via Nazionale in extension eastward of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, at a cost of more than twelve million lire. At the western end of this broad corso, which until 1890 led nowhere, heavy demolitions were made to cut the thoroughfare through to the new Tiber bridge Vittorio Emanuele, and further demolitions on the west side of the Tiber were to continue the avenue as a broad and unobstructed approach to the Piazza of St. Peter's. Another of the new streets is the Via Cavour, leading eastward from the forum to the main railway station. At the foot of the Corso, and extending to the east side of the Forum, very important demolitions were required by the plan. The magnificent new retaining walls of the Tiber and the new bridges Garibaldi and Umberto were built as a part of this huge improvement scheme; and broad thoroughfares were projected, with much demolition of old structures, as approaches to these bridges. These details are sufficient perhaps to indicate the character of a project which required more than one decade for its entire completion, but which has already effected most noteworthy transformations.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL PRESERVE.

But still more recent than the *piano regolatore* are other glittering prospects evolved by the

enterprising municipal government of Rome, with the co-operation of an ambitious national government that desires to make its capital one of the finest and most attractive of modern cities. One of these projects is the establishment of the lines of a *Passeggiata Archaeologica*. Within the area thus delimited, it was determined that there should be no further erection of private buildings, and it was the purpose of the government to expropriate and acquire the entire tract, and convert it into a public park, whose chief attractions would be the ruined monuments of old Rome. The *Passeggiata* contains within its precincts the Forum, the Coliseum, the Forum of Trajan, the baths of Titus, the remains of the palaces of the Caesars on the Palatine, the Circus Maximus, the baths of Caracalla, the temples of Vesta and Fortuna, and other ancient remains, and includes an extensive area of land made up of parts of the Capitoline, Aventine, Palatine and Coelian Hills,—an area densely populated in ancient times, but now almost bare, and lying to the south of the heart of the modern city. Not only would this reserved area make a noble park, but it would also, when cleared according to the proposed plans, render the archaeological remains by far more intelligible in their relative positions than they have been hitherto. Moreover, new and instructive discoveries are constantly being made by excavations.

ANOTHER GLITTERING PROJECT.

A much larger project so far as cost and superfluities are concerned, is that of a grand park and boulevard system in the district now occupied by scattered villas and gardens north of the Porta Pinciana and within the bend of the Tiber. This is planned upon a magnificent scale, and its realization will cost an enormous sum. Inasmuch as the project itself is definitely conceived, and is agreed upon by the governments of the State and the municipality, it might be carried into effect gradually and the expenditure distributed through a long series of years. But financial difficulties are compelling the postponement of active work on such projects, perhaps until the opening of the new century. I have instanced enough to show that the rehabilitation of Rome as begun and as planned will entitle it in due time to rank among the most progressive of modern cities.

THE BUILDING SPECULATION.

While these improvements have been made under public auspices, Rome has been the scene of a remarkable amount of building by private owners. Along the revised or newly created business thoroughfares are to be found long lines of new commercial edifices; but it is in the erection of large and high residence blocks that the building activity has been greatest. Lying adjacent to the older city on every side are new quarters platted in regular squares, and largely built upon with plain but superior and massive apartment houses. The greater part of this new construction has been made since

1880, and much is now in progress. Thus a large addition has, within a few years, been built up in very regular blocks just north of the castle San Angelo; and as one looks out over it from the eastern balconies of the Vatican, the effect of Chicago-like newness is very strange. The most extensive of these new quarters are, however, at the opposite side of the city, in the east and northeast. For its own official uses the government caused to be prepared, several years ago, an elaborate map showing by different colors the demolitions required under the street regulation plan, the proposed boulevard system in the north, with the projected new Margherita Park, the perimeter of the *Passeggiata Archaeologica* in the south, the tracts of ground occupied or reserved by the government as sites of actual or proposed public buildings, the built up area as it existed in 1870, the new house building accomplished in the decade 1870-80, that from 1880 to 1888, and that in process or anticipation in 1889. The rapid creation of a new Rome, as thus shown graphically, is most impressive.

IMPORTANT BUILDING REGULATIONS.

It is a satisfaction to observe that the new tenement houses of Rome are a vast improvement over the old ones in structural and sanitary respects. While the housing of the population of large cities is admittedly the most serious social question of the day, and while only a few cities have ventured upon the policy of extensive expropriation, demolition and rebuilding for the sole or chief purpose of improving the dwellings of the poor, it is fortunate that many cities have been awakened to the important fact that much future evil can be averted by strict regulations as regards the character and arrangements of new houses. The building rules of a city have a public and social importance that is now tardily becoming recognized. Of Rome it can certainly be said that the average character of the house accommodation of families has improved materially, although, as yet, the housing of the very poorest classes is probably little better than twenty years ago. The present building regulations of Rome, adopted after very careful consideration in 1887, are among the most approved and advanced in the world. They bring under strict public surveillance everything that has to do with the style, materials, construction, size and sanitary arrangements of buildings. For example, they establish the rule that the height of buildings must not exceed once and a half the width of the street upon which they front, with the proviso, however, of a minimum height of fourteen meters and a maximum of twenty-four. They require that buildings shall be provided with inner courts, the narrowest side of which shall not measure less than one-third the height of the building; and they do not permit a narrower space between houses than the width prescribed for courts.

Those who have examined the buildings of the old crowded parts of European cities, where there is the least possible free space left unbuilt upon, and there-

fore the most inadequate provision for air and light can best appreciate the importance of a regulation requiring a reasonable area of open courts. The Roman regulations further establish the minimum height of ceilings, require that every apartment or group of apartments designed for a family shall have water supply and sewer connections, and enter into great detail as regards all matters of appearance and health. Gradually through the operation of these enlightened rules for new building, and through demolition from time to time of ancient tenements, the housing of the Roman population will become entirely transformed. One section of the new building code of 1887 authorized the *Commissione Edilizia* to make out a list of all structures of an historical and artistic character, and forbade their destruction or alteration, even by their private owners, without public authority. Thus, while Rome is rebuilding, there is nothing of real interest or worth that is allowed to perish.

NAPLES AWAKENED.

Rome's municipal undertakings were, however, destined in turn to be surpassed by those of another Italian city. Naples awoke in its turn, and entered in a systematic manner upon what is perhaps the largest definite programme of sanitary renovation ever undertaken by any city,—a scheme whose full accomplishment can cost hardly less than 500,000,000 lire (\$100,000,000). The project owes its inception to the cholera epidemic of 1884,—or, rather, the epidemic was the occasion, while the new energy and courage of United Italy gave origin to the plan of action. The whole country was aroused in behalf of Naples, and the parliament in 1885 voted an appropriation of 100,000,000 lire toward the cost of a complete new sewer system, a new water system, a scheme of sweeping demolitions and street alterations in the low and crowded quarters of the city, and a corresponding plan for the construction of new quarters on the higher ground at the eastern limits, and ultimately on the northern and western slopes. Naturally, much delay was experienced in the arrangement of preliminaries, in negotiations with private owners, and in the development of the plan in detail. The new water supply was introduced immediately from high mountain sources near Avellino, fifty or sixty miles distant. The sewer system was taken in hand also and prosecuted with energy.

MAGNITUDE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

But the *piano di risanamento*—the project of rehabilitating the old quarters—was found as delicate in detail as it was huge in its entirety. It was not until the summer of 1889 that the actual work was begun, in the presence of the King and Queen, who had taken a deep interest in it from the beginning. A few statistics may be of assistance in explaining the scope of this undertaking, as furnished by the communal assessor, Professor Alberto Marghieri. The number of proprietors whose property was to

be taken in whole or in part was 7,100—5,400 of these expropriations being entire. The awards for such property were estimated at not less than 93,000,000 lire. The amount of ground to be cleared and rebuilt, or to be redeemed and raised to a higher grade, was about 1,000,000 square metres. The area of improvement included 271 old streets, of which 144 were to be abolished entirely, and 127 retained and widened. The number of people to be unhoused was about 90,000. Of habitations to be destroyed there were 17,000. Churches to the number of 62 were doomed, as were a large number of shops and other establishments. Streets and open squares represented 22 per cent. of the area to be renewed. Under the new scheme they would occupy 62 per cent. of the area. The population of the area had a density in 1889 of 1,610 per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres). This would be reduced to 700 per hectare,—and perhaps to still less; for the new quarters (*piano di ampliamento*) in the suburbs were eventually to provide house room for 180,000 persons.

THE NEW NAPLES.

The carrying out of this vast reform was to be accompanied by the enforcement of improved sanitary laws, and by various minor municipal improvements. It was also believed that a great industrial impetus would be given to Naples, and that as a result of the general stir and agitation the thousands of occupationless plebeians might be evolved into a regular working class. Costly as the great experiment must be, its courageous advocates had no doubt that it would be profitable. They believed that the expenditure would not represent wealth sunk and lost, but on the contrary, that it would be a most advantageous investment for Naples and for Italy. It promises in any event practically to end Italian epidemics; and that result alone would justify a far greater investment, even from the purely commercial point of view. It is pleasant to believe that the new Naples is to be worthy of its beautiful situation and its unsurpassed environment. The quarters undergoing renovation are very old, dating back in part to the Greco-Roman period, and in part to the early middle ages; but there was comparatively little of priceless value in their antiquity. The existence of these overcrowded and unwholesome slums is much less disgraceful, when the facts are considered impartially, than is the recent development of crowded and unwholesome slums in American cities, where the neglect of simple and obvious preventive measures has made it certain that drastic and costly remedies must be employed in a future not far distant.

WHAT HAS BEEN ALREADY DONE.

The Naples projects have made very large advances toward completion, although the execution of the full plans will yet require a number of years. About 50,000,000 lire had been paid to dispossessed owners from 1889 to 1894, the chief new thoroughfares in the old quarters had been constructed, and

thousands of good houses had been built in the new districts, in conformity with the requirements of a strict new code of building regulations. Many thousands of people had been transferred to the improved dwellings, and street railway lines had been placed in operation on the reformed avenues and extended to the attractive suburban additions. The actual carrying out both of the *risanamento* project and of the *ampliamento* schemes was intrusted to private companies with a large capital which act as agents of the municipal government under carefully devised contracts. Although large sums were involved in the necessary operations, it is expected that the resales of street frontage on important new business streets, and good financial management in the new residence quarters, will ultimately reimburse the municipal treasury for the greater part of the investment. Meanwhile, the transformations already accomplished have proved themselves eminently advantageous to the city in all the phases of its life. A usual death rate for Naples until recently was 33 or more per 1,000. It is not time to yet expect radical results from sanitary reforms to which the domestic life of the people has become adapted only to a limited extent. But the rate for 1894 was reduced to 27.5; and it is likely that the average will henceforth be lower even than this encouraging figure.

Naples remains the most populous Italian city, although Rome and Milan have been gaining upon it rapidly. In the early sixties it had about 450,000 people, and no other city of Italy had nearly half so many. The Neapolitans of thirty years ago were not an effective population, but included great swarms of idlers and beggars. There were in 1895 about 540,000 people in Naples; and the changed times, with new industrial opportunities, have much improved the average status of the inhabitants, and diminished the numbers of the unoccupied poor.

PALERMO'S PROGRAMME OF RENOVATION.

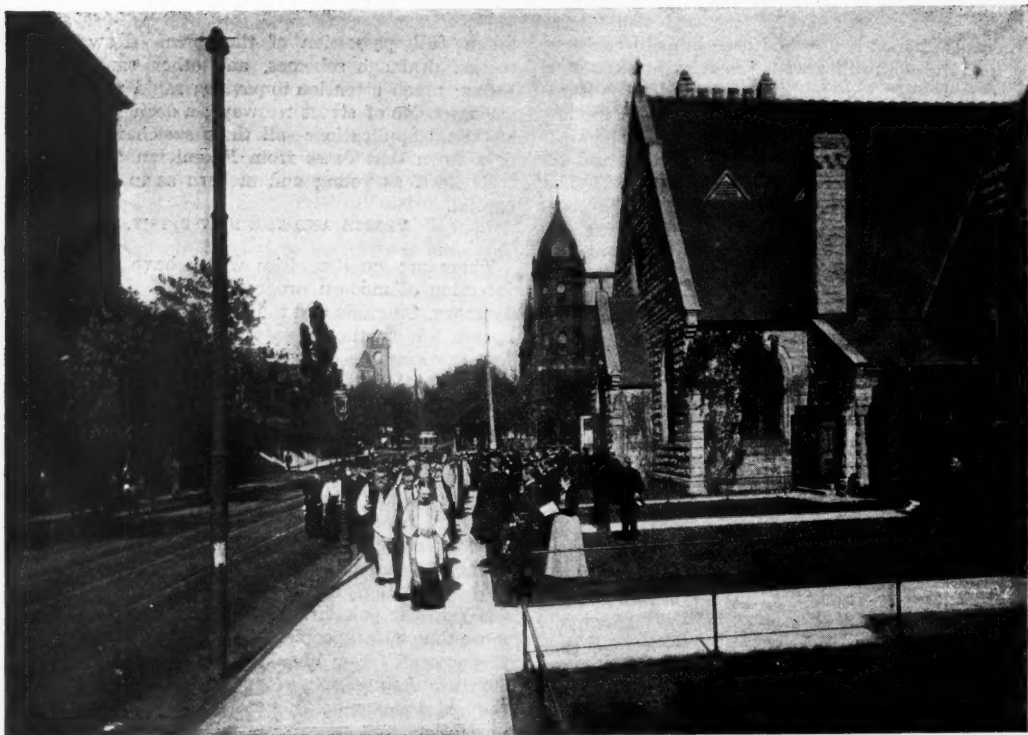
Since 1880, the growth of Palermo Sicily's capital, now the fifth Italian city in size, has been very noteworthy. It had in that year hardly more than 200,000 people, while at the opening of 1894 it had 276,000, with the prospect of reaching the 300,000 mark at the end of the decade. The municipality of Palermo has exhibited a surprising vigor in the construction of new avenues, and in the general amplification and adornment of the city. The two broad, straight avenues, which meet at right angles in the heart of the city and cut Palermo into four sections, do not belong to the present era of reconstruction, but were executed by the Spanish Viceroy of Sicily, who made Palermo their seat of government in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But many new avenues attest the zeal of the present municipal authorities. The spirit of modern enterprise has

taken full possession of the town. New water works, drainage schemes, and other sanitary reforms; much attention to paving; rapid progress in the extension of street railways; a decided taste for electrical applications—all these are characteristics of a town that dates from Phœnician times, but feels itself as young and modern as an Australian capital.

VENICE AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

There are smaller cities which have caught the infection of modern progress; but of Bologna and Leghorn, Cantania and the rest it is needless to discourse. What they are attempting is merely to follow the example of their more important contemporaries. Venice has hitherto escaped any very shocking alterations. Few casual visitors would be likely to have discovered how much attention the Venetian authorities had of late been devoting to various sanitary engineering projects. Happily, the new water supply of Venice, the new sewer projects, the plan for a great hospital for infectious diseases, and various other proposed reforms could not affect the picturesqueness of the place. But with exceedingly little new construction of houses the Venetian population has expanded since 1866 by more than 30,000 people. And this increase of about 25 per cent. (from about 120,000 to more than 150,000) has resulted in a very serious overcrowding of the old tenements, in consequence of which the death rate has been materially increased, particularly within the past fifteen or twenty years. Obviously, the situation of Venice does not permit an easy and simple overflow into attractive suburbs. To relieve congestion in slums of a growingly bad character, the municipal authorities, with the revision and approval of the central government, have drawn up a project that will necessitate a large amount of demolition and rebuilding, attended with street rectifications and other changes. The limited ground area makes it essential to plan for the most economical utilization of space in reconstruction.

It is with some misgivings that I have endeavored to acquaint myself with the nature and scope of these plans. So far as I have studied them, however, I have been led toward the welcome impression that their carrying out will not very materially lessen the charm of Venice, and that the parts of the city most frequented by visitors will remain practically undisturbed. Into the details of the pending projects it is not necessary to enter. It is only to be said that the adoption at Venice of a *piano di risanamento e piano regolatore*,—which plans concern themselves with *nuove arterie di comunicazione*,—marks the final victory of the modern spirit of practical progress and of sanitary reform in its relentless assaults upon the famous old cities of western and central Europe.



PROCESSION OF BISHOPS, GETHSEMANE CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS (SEE PAGE 568).

EPISCOPACY'S SOJOURN AT MINNEAPOLIS.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.

FOR the first time in its history the Episcopal Church of the United States has held its representative assembly as far west as the Mississippi river. During the first three weeks of October the



GETHSEMANE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

triennial convention was in session in Minneapolis. And it is significant—perhaps typical of a new era in the life of the Episcopal denomination—that the great convention came together in a church which within twenty-five years was but a mission station. Under the circumstances it was not strange that the subject of missionary endeavor contested with constitutional revision for the first place in the interest of the convention. On account of the illness of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the venerable Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, next in seniority, became presiding bishop. Though regretting the absence of the patriarchs of the house of bishops, the convention could not but appreciate how appropriate it was that the grand old "Apostle to the Indians" should preside at the first general convention ever held in his diocese. And with the object lesson of his work before them the delegates could not fail to take to heart the closing words of his welcoming address: "The historic Church has something greater to do than pass on canons."

The general convention is the legislative body of the Episcopal denomination. It is organized in two

houses on somewhat the same plan as the federal congress. In the upper house—the house of bishops—each diocese is represented by its bishop, who is elected for life, while in the lower house, called the house of deputies, the clergy and laity unite, each being represented by four delegates elected from the several dioceses, and serving during one convention only. Legislation may originate in either house, but to come of effect must be concurrent. The members of the two houses constitute the board of missions, and in that capacity control the home and foreign missionary work of the Episcopal Church.

Associated with the convention are a large number of meetings of importance in the denominational work, such as the triennial anniversary of the Woman's Auxiliary, the meetings of the American Church Sunday School Institute, of the Church Building Society, the Educational Society, and other similar organizations. These various interests bring to the general convention many people besides the five hundred or more actually having seats in the two houses. Probably over one thousand men and women thoroughly representative of the Episcopal Church spent the larger part of the month in Minneapolis.

It was a matter of some significance that, notwithstanding the fact that the place of meeting was so remote from the metropolitan centre of American Episcopacy, the Eastern delegation of the laity included not a few gentlemen distinguished in public life. Conspicuous among these were J. Pierpont

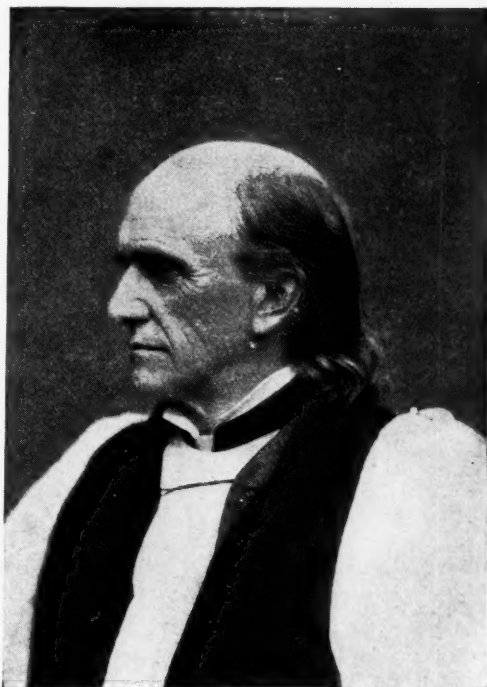


Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA.

Dix, of New York, was honored with a re-election as president of the house of deputies. To his admirable service in this capacity in three previous conventions Dr. Dix added this year a new series of parliamentary triumphs. The convention is a body much given to intricate discussion, and, at the same time, jealous of any departure from strict parliamentary procedure. Few men could have as ably directed the business of the house and as skillfully untangled its parliamentary knots as the Rev. Dr. Dix.

Another representative in the house of deputies of the commission on revision of the constitution and canons, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, took a very prominent



ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

Morgan and Francis L. Stetson, of New York; Joseph Packard, Jr., of Baltimore, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Of the clergy, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New York; the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Wm. N. McVickar and the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport, of Tennessee; the Rev. Dr. Wm. Prall, of Detroit, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, of Brooklyn, were especially active members, while the Rev. Dr. Morgan



PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS.



Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP COXE, OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

part in the proceedings of the lower house. His speeches were short and incisive. Many other men talked longer and more frequently. Almost the same comment might be made on the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who was not inaptly styled the leader of the opponents of revision.

The convention met in Gethsemane Church, the house of deputies holding its sessions in the auditorium and the bishops meeting in the adjoining parish house, newly erected and dedicated, in honor of the late Bishop Knickerbacker, as "Knickerbacker Memorial Hall." On the opening day the Holy Communion was celebrated in the most elaborate manner known to the Church. After the custom of the occasion, the distinguished body of bishops proceeded to the church in solemn procession, the youngest in time of consecration leading. Arrayed in their canonical robes and "degree hoods," and preceded by the surpliced choir, the procession of bishops was imposing. The ceremonial attracted a large concourse of spectators.

The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. At the close of the long service the procession of bishops returned to Knickerbacker Hall, led this time by the venerable Bishop Whipple, the order of precedence being reversed. In the afternoon of the same day the two houses organized, the bishops honoring the distinguished Bishop Doane, of the diocese of Albany, with election as chairman, and "assessor" to the presiding bishop. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart and

the Rev. Dr. Chas. L. Hutchins were chosen again to the posts they have long satisfactorily held as secretaries, respectively, of the house of bishops and the house of deputies.

The proposed revision of the constitution and canons of the Church occupied much the larger part



Photo by Anderson.

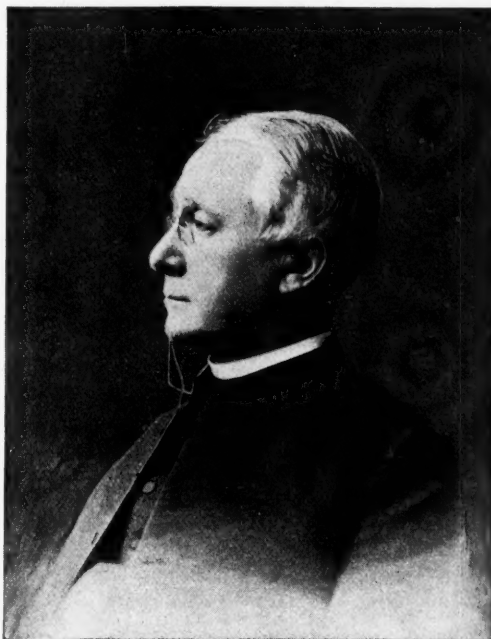
BISHOP NEELEY, OF MAINE.

of the time of the convention. At the convention of 1892 a commission of twenty-one, consisting of equal representation from the bishops, the clergy and the laity, was appointed to revise the constitution and canons, and submit a report to the convention of 1895. The powers of this commission were variously estimated. It was held by some men prominent in the Church that the sphere of the commission was merely to report amendments for insertion in the old constitution. Taking the opposite ground, the commission reported to the convention an entire redraft of the constitution, prefaced by a declaration of faith. That the convention did not recognize the committee's authority to formulate a statement of faith was evidenced by the prompt rejection of the declaration.

To an outside observer the most striking changes in the constitution, as revised by the commission, were the provisions for the formation of provinces of five or more dioceses, over which an archbishop or primate should preside, and the establishment of the presiding bishop of the house of bishops as primus or head of the American Church. There are many

other changes, relating largely to details of government and procedure. It was claimed by an influential faction that the revision was in the interests of the bishops; that its whole trend was the extension of their power. On the other hand, the promoters of the revision idea held that the whole revised constitution was in the line of simplification and conformity to modern and advanced ideas. Without attempting to pass upon the merits of the proposed constitution, it is sufficient to say that the house of bishops adopted the new document almost without change, while the deputies, after adopting a number of amendments, and spending many hours in discussion, referred the whole matter to a new committee. By the concurrent action of both houses the revised canons were recommitted to the old commission, whose existence is consequently prolonged for another three years.

Among the striking incidents of the convention was the adoption of resolutions of greeting and fraternal good will to the Northern Minnesota Methodist Conference, which happened to be in session in Minneapolis. Such action is without precedent in the conventions of the Episcopal Church. It may fairly be taken as indicative of the advanced ideas and the spirit of Christian unity which were manifested frequently during the convention. The missionary meetings during the convention were the most enthusiastic and the best attended of the sessions. The Rev. Dr. McVickar voiced the opinion



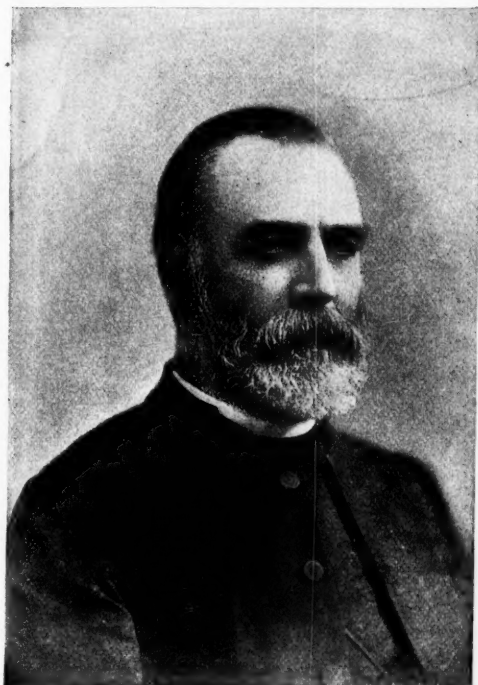
DR. MORGAN DIX, OF NEW YORK CITY.

of a large element when he exclaimed during one debate, "Nothing comes before this body of more importance than its mission work."

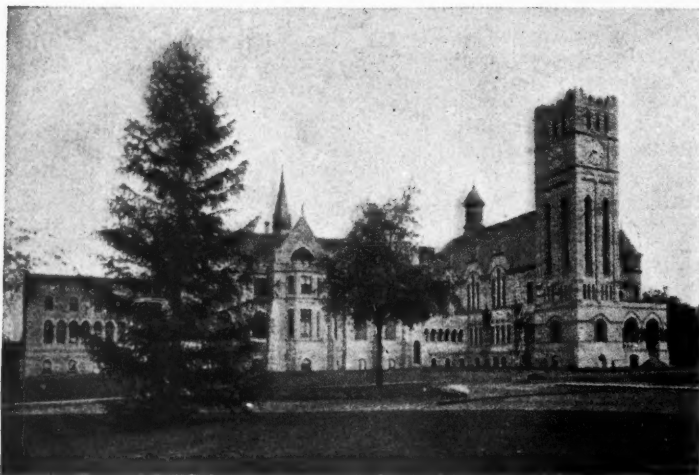
It is said of the Minneapolis convention that it was the most harmonious the Church had ever held. Notwithstanding the diverse opinion regarding the points at issue before the convention, the discussions were quite devoid of acrimony. With scarcely any exception the utmost courtesy and consideration was exhibited, even in the warmth of debate.

Minneapolis has entertained many conventions, but it is not an exaggeration to say that no other religious gathering has made such an impression upon the life of the city. This is due not alone to the social events which have marked the presence of the Episcopal visitors. These indeed have been so many and so royal in their hospitality that it is not surprising that the guests should regard Minneapolis as the prince of entertainers. But there has also been a distinguishable feeling among thinking people that the Episcopal Church was undergoing, to some extent, a process of evolution, and that the development had in it that which must interest every thoughtful person.

In its social attentions the city was lavish. At an opening reception of welcome at the West Hotel there were about two thousand guests in attendance. The beautiful garden *fête* given by Mr. and Mrs. Dorilus Morrison a few days later was, to the five hundred guests from abroad, an unexpected delight. Many of them had pictured October in Minnesota as a month of snow and ice. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison gave, too, a very elaborate dinner in honor of Bishop



DEAN HOFFMAN, OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK CITY.



THE EPISCOPAL INSTITUTIONS AT FARIBAULT.

Potter, of New York. Dinners for distinguished members of the convention were also given by Senator and Mrs. W. D. Washburn and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lowry, while Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Linton honored Bishops Whipple and Gilbert with a large reception. There were, of course, a large number of other dinners, receptions, teas and church lunches. The Minnesota Church Club banqueted the members of the convention at the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul, and on one evening the beautiful residence of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate of the Northwest, was thrown open for a great reception given in honor of Bishops Whipple and Gilbert.

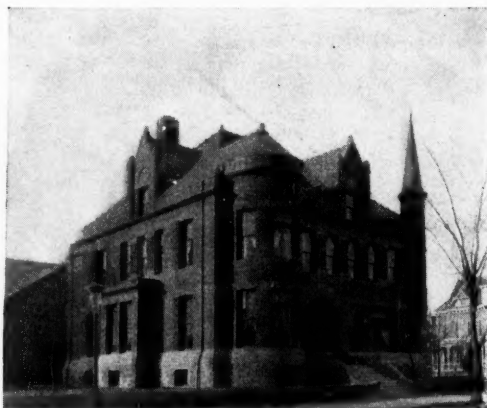
During the weeks of the convention Mr. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, occupied the handsome home of Mrs. Fred. C. Pillsbury, entertaining as his guests Bishops Whipple, Potter and Doane. This house was a centre of attraction while the convention was in Minneapolis. A pleasant feature of the attentions shown the visitors was the display at the Minneapolis Public Library of the extensive collection of Bibles, of rare editions and bindings, owned by the Rev. Dr. Wright, of St. Paul.

The smaller Northwestern cities vied with each other in their invitations to the visitors, and not a few pulpits were occupied at points some distance from Minneapolis. But by far the most appropriate attention paid the convention from outside was the invitation from the beautiful little city of Faribault, the home of Bishop Whipple and the seat of the Seabury divinity school, as well as of a number of state institutions. A day was given up to this excursion, and the affair evolved itself into a genuine ovation to the Bishop of Minnesota. Faribault may well be styled the Episcopal centre of the Northwest, but its citizens, without regard to sect, united to do honor to the visiting body. The speeches made upon this occasion were a series of personal tributes to Bishop Whipple.

Among the scores of brilliant men who attended the convention of 1895, none was better qualified to put a right estimate upon the gathering and its work than Bishop Doane, of the diocese of Albany. As chairman of the house of bishops and a most active participant in the life of the convention, Bishop Doane found his time fully occupied while in Minneapolis, but with a gracious courtesy which distinguishes his every act, he consented to give a few minutes to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. He spoke of his personal gratification in the work of the convention and its harmonious spirit. He paid a high compliment to Bishop Whipple, and as regards the

hospitality of Minneapolis and the reception of the members of the convention he expressed both surprise and admiration. Bishop Doane said in substance:

"The *personnel* of the present convention is fully up to the average; and I think it is entirely representative of the Church. The house of bishops is supposed to be substantially the same from year to year, but it is a rather remarkable fact that of the



RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. PILLSBURY, MINNEAPOLIS.

sixty or more bishops in attendance this year, ten have never sat in the house before, while fifteen are almost wholly new to the house. This introduces a new element of about twenty-five per cent.—a condition almost unheard of in the house of bishops. We are this year," continued Bishop Doane, "without the presence and council of five or six of the most distinguished bishops of the Church. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island;

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, are all absent. These are men who have for many years been very prominent in the affairs of the Church and whose absence is keenly felt. Bishop Williams, you know, is a man head and shoulders above any of us. I believe the make-up of the house of deputies is quite equal to the average."

At the time of this conversation (October 15) it was quite too early to speak conclusively of the work of the convention, which had yet a week of life before it, but Bishop Doane summarized the general situation as to revision in these words:

"The present convention came together charged with the duty of revising the constitution and canons of the church. For twelve years we have had the subject of revision before us. The hymnal and the book of common prayer have both been revised—the latter, of course, much the most important, but the former of great interest—and now we have come to the constitution. The convention is not apt to move rapidly, and I do not think it was expected by any one that a revised constitution would be adopted at this time. In fact, we have proceeded much more expeditiously than I expected. The house of bishops has already adopted the entire constitution (this was on October 15), and the house of deputies has made some progress. It is significant that such a leader as the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York, is little heard on the floor of the house in the debate on the revision.

"A good deal has been made of this question of revision which is not warranted by the facts. Much has been said about the opposition to the adoption of the word 'primate' as the title of the

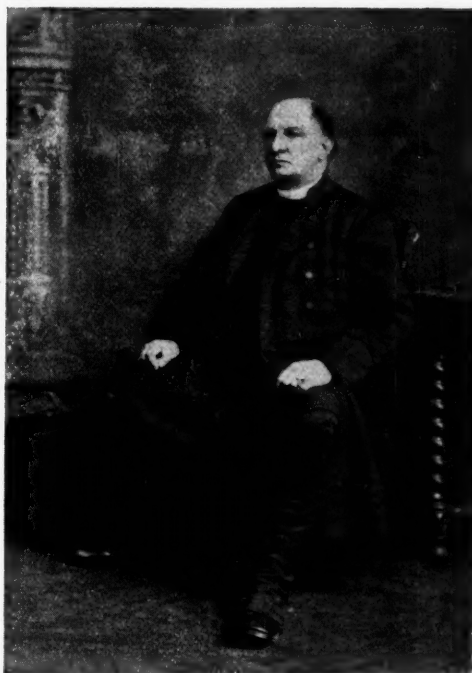
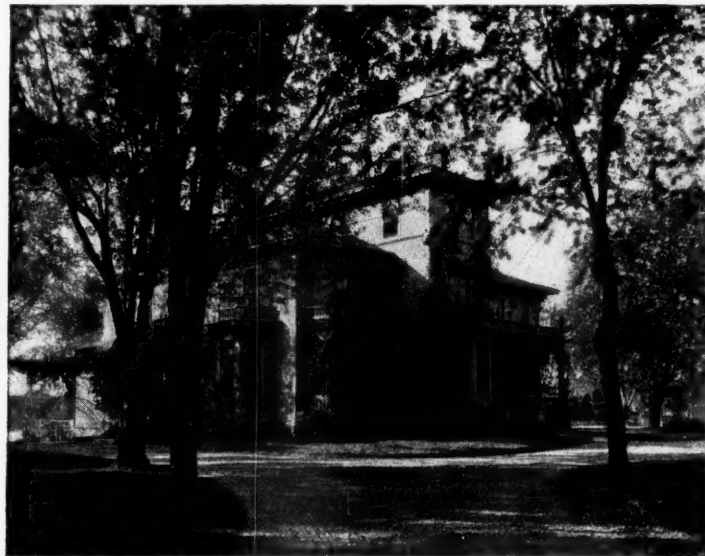


Photo by Anderson.

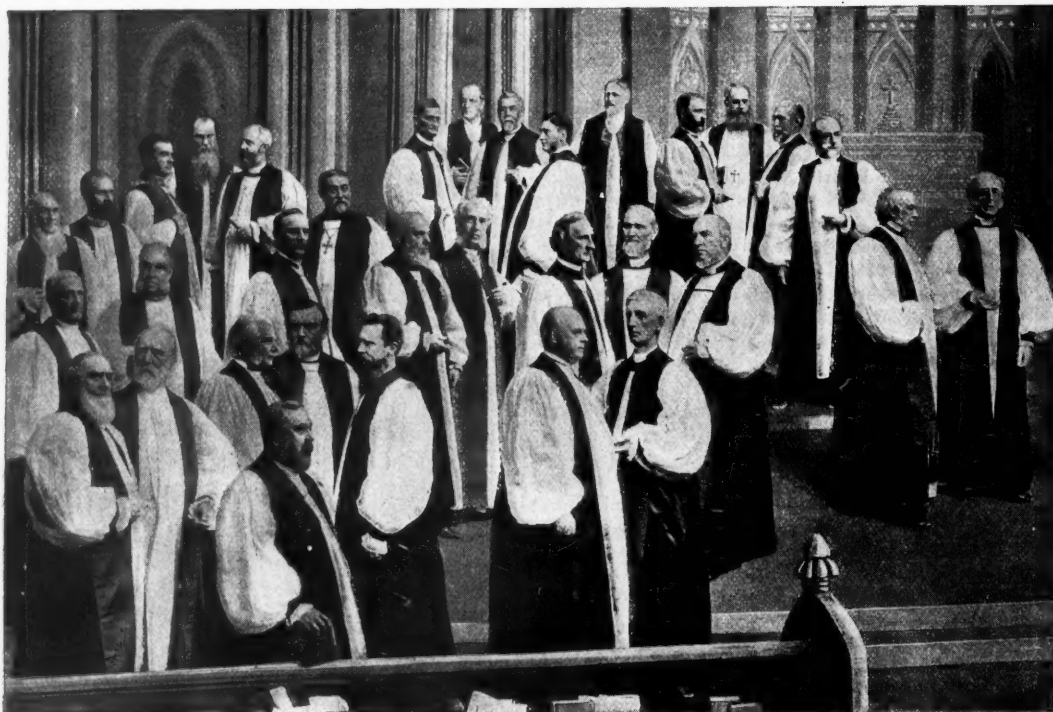
BISHOP DOANE, OF ALBANY.

presiding office of the house of bishops and the head of the Church. The house of deputies has rejected the term 'primate,' but has adopted that part of the revised constitution which gives to the presiding bishop the authority which would be vested in him were he called by that title or any other. It is merely a matter of name, the principle has been adopted. But the effect of the change is greatly magnified. The presiding bishop under the new constitution will have practically no more power or influence than at present.

"How will the new constitution be received by the Church? I think it will be received with satisfaction. But it is not, perhaps, a matter in which the people generally are vitally interested; the wording of the constitution has but little practical effect on the every-day life of the Church. Our system of Church government will remain substantially as before. The revised constitution is in



"VILLA ROSA," RESIDENCE OF HON. D. MORRISON, MINNEAPOLIS.



From composition photograph

HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, A.D.

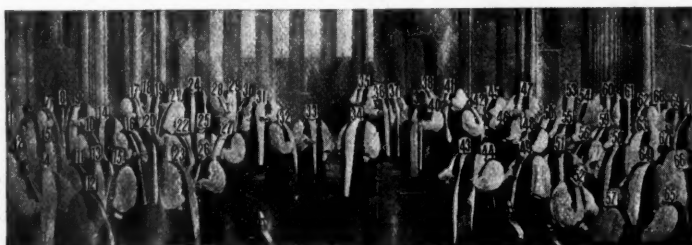
the interests of simplicity and adaptation to the progress of the Church.

"I regard the most significant event in connection with the convention as the excursion to Faribault. It was significant as a tribute to the work and character and life of one man. The influence of a single man has never been more strongly felt than in this

convention. It was a striking coincidence that Bishop Whipple, the third in seniority, should have become the senior bishop in this convention. That fact and the influence of the visit to Faribault have, I think, impressed the convention very strongly. It has been a practical example of the possibilities of personal work and complete consecration, and

No.	Rt. Revd.	Thomas H. Vall, S.T.D., LL.D.
1.	"	W. B. White Howe, D.D., LL.D.
2.	"	*Theo. Benedict Lyman, D.D.
3.	"	Alexander Burgess, D.D.
4.	"	*John Adams Paddock, D.D.
5.	"	Abiel Leonard, S.T.D.
6.	"	*Cyrus F. Knight, D.D., D.C.L.
7.	"	Channing M. Williams, D.D.
8.	"	Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D.
9.	"	Geo. William Peterkin, D.D.
10.	"	*William E. A. Bissell, D.D.
11.	"	Thomas U. Dudley, D.D.
12.	"	*John Nich. Galleher, S.T.D.
13.	"	W. S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
14.	"	*John Watous Beckwith, D.D.
15.	"	John Scarborough, D.D.
16.	"	Alfred Augustin Watson, D.D.
17.	"	*Boyd Vincent, D.D.
18.	"	James Steptoe Johnston.
19.	"	Benj. Henry Paddock, D.D.
20.	"	William David Walker, S.T.D.
21.	"	Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D.
22.	"	A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D.
23.	"	Charles Chapman Grafton.
24.	"	F. McN. Whittle, D.D., LL.D.
25.	"	*Alexander Gregg, D.D.
26.	"	Henry Adams Neely, S.T.D.
27.	"	Mahlon Norris Gilbert, D.D.
28.	"	L. Coleman, S.T.D., LL.D.
29.	"	Thomas Frederick Davies.
30.	"	Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D.
31.	"	*William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D.
32.	"	John Williams, D.D., LL.D.
33.	"	Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D.
34.	"	*William Jones Boone, D.D.
35.	"	W. Ed. McLaren, D.D., D.C.L.
36.	"	Alfred Magill Randolph, D.D.
37.	"	Edwin Gardner Weed, D.D.
38.	"	

* Deceased.



No.		No.
39.	Rt. Revd. Richard Hooker Wilmer, D.D.	55. Rt. Revd. *David Buel Knickerbacker, D.D.
40.	" Chas. T. Quintard, S.T.D., LL.D.	56. " J.H.D. Wingfield, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
41.	" William Andrew Leonard, D.D.	57. " Geo. De Normandie Gillespie, D.D.
42.	" William Forbes Adams, D.D.	58. " *M.A. DeWolfe Howe, S.T.D., LL.D.
43.	" Henry Benj. Whipple, D.D., LL.D.	59. " *Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D.
44.	" Arthur C. Cox, D.D., LL.D.	60. " John Mills Kendrick, S.T.D., LL.D.
45.	" Geo. Worthington, S.T.D., LL.D.	61. " William Hobart Hare, D.D.
46.	" Frederick Dan Huntington, S.T.D.	62. " William Faret, D.D.
47.	" Samuel David Ferguson, D.D.	63. " William C. Doane, S.T.D., LL.D.
48.	" Henry Niles Pierce, S.T.D., LL.D.	64. " William Woodruff Niles, S.T.D.
49.	" John Franklin Spalding, S.T.D.	65. " Ozi William Whitaker, D.D.
50.	" Hugh M. Thompson, S.D.D., LL.D.	66. " Alexander C. Garret, D.D., LL.D.
51.	" Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, S.T.D.	67. " Thomas Augustus Jagger, D.D.
52.	" Benjamin Wistar Morris, D.D.	68. " Elisha Smith Thomas, D.D.
53.	" Ethelbert Talbot, S.T.D., LL.D.	69. " Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D.
54.	" Leigh Richmond Brewer, S.T.D.	70. " George F. Seymour, S.T.D., LL.D.



by D. H. Anderson, New York.

1889—CENTENNIAL CONVENTION.—See key at foot of page 572.

has had a pronounced effect in increasing the interest in missionary endeavor."

Much was heard in and about the convention of the subject of Christian unity. "The position of the Church on Christian unity," said Bishop Doane, "is outlined in the Chicago-Lambeth platform, which covers four points; substantially, the recognition of the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, the acceptance of the Nicene Creed, the administration of the sacrament in the elements and with the words of our Lord's institution, and the historic Episcopate adapted to the needs of the times. But the Church is working for unity rather by prayer than by specific plans. In this connection a very striking incident occurred in the convention when the Bishop of Western New York, chairman of the Church Unity committee, introduced to the bishops the Rev. Dr. Smith, a member of the Presbyterian committee on this subject. They listened with great interest to his earnest address, and after reciting the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer for the unity of Christians, received the blessing of peace from the Bishop of Minnesota."

Bishop Doane spoke of the great satisfaction which he felt in the present condition of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Its rapid extension of membership had been shown by the report of a net increase of 67,571 communicants in the three years since the last previous convention. The list

of clergy was enlarged in the same time some 300 names and 536 new church edifices had been erected. These figures, together with the belief that the Church was constantly growing in usefulness and influence, afforded the Bishop much gratification. Bishop Doane had very little opportunity of studying the social conditions of the Northwest, or to observe much of the material or intellectual progress of Minneapolis; but as an honored guest in many homes he had become much impressed with the warm-hearted hospitality and the refinement and culture of the people of Minneapolis. He admitted with a smile that he had seen nothing of the "rowdy West."

"Those of us from the East and South," said Bishop Doane, "have been very deeply impressed by the reception which we have had in Minneapolis. The gracious hospitality of the people of the city, without regard to denominational lines, has been boundless. We have been very much struck with the evidences of the highest culture and refinement in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The hospitable attentions of such men as Mr. Lowry and Mr. Hill are evidences not only of the cordial feeling existing in the city, but also, I think, of the belief of the prominent men of the Northwest that there is here assembled a dignified, intelligent body which stands for something definite, permanent and substantial, and which is exercising a potent influence on the life of the country."



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A YACHTSMAN.

IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

GENIAL UNCLE SAMUEL, who loves a race perhaps better than anything else on earth, and who is by no means deficient in a fondness for coming out ahead, may be pardoned for feeling just a little complacent at present. There was one unpleasant moment, to be sure, when he was rather anxious as to the attitude outsiders would take, for public disapprobation is not to be despised even with the clearest sort of conscience, and the "finish, foul and fizzle" of the great America's Cup contest was decidedly mixed-up, but the prompt challenge of Mr. Rose was very satisfying on this point. Lord Dunraven's action, too, in leaving the *Valkyrie* on this side of the water, and the rumors of actual overtures for another contest, have all tended in the same direction, and it is hoped that the recent experience may be of service in obtaining a more conclusive result when the *Defender* and the *Distant Shore* shall come together. For that the *Defender* will continue to defend next year seems a foregone conclusion. All the details have been left to the New York Yacht Club and the contradicted assertions that the Prince of Wales is behind the challenger have not a little whetted the public interest, for while it is good to beat our cousins across the water, it is a prospect entrancing to have a Royal Personage backing the rival.

While it is generally believed over here that the late meeting proved the superiority of the *Defender*, nobody will deny that the conditions were unfortunate, and it will be interesting to see how the committee for 1896 will grapple with the problems resulting from the intense desire of the spectators to be in at the finish. The perfervid state into which the public is thrown by such a race is really astonishing—the more so since yachting is a sport of necessity indulged in only by the few, and the vast majority of on-lookers do not know a belaying pin from a marlinespike. An amusing evidence of the voracity for every detail is found in the columns devoted by the newspapers to the infallible "mascot" on board the *Defender*. This humble yellow cur had greatness suddenly thrust upon him, and his appearance, characteristics and even the tangled wool of his ancestry and ownership were discussed at much length.

If the enthusiasm would expend itself in such harmless ways the matter would be very simple, but each race day was the occasion of such an outpouring of sightseers as even New York has seldom witnessed. Hundreds and hundreds of craft, from enormous steamers down to tiny cat-boats, jostled and elbowed each other in their eagerness to miss nothing, and there would seem to be no possible way of restraining the impetuosity of these enthu-



CHARLES D. ROSE, ESQ.

(Gov. Morton's London partner, whose challenge for the America's Cup was accepted, but subsequently withdrawn.)

siasts when an exciting moment arrives. It is not enough, however, to say that such crowding is as hard on one boat as on another, for while the ideal conditions can certainly not be obtained near a great city, it is imperative that some plan should be devised whereby the evil may be lessened, at least. Everybody desires a "fair field and no favors," and undoubtedly some systematic co-operation, guided by the former fiasco, will produce a track which we can offer to the visitor without an apology. One point is often lost sight of: the New York Yacht Club has very little discretion in the matter of rules and decisions, for the deed of gift accompanying the cup is very rigid in its provisions, and every challenger understands beforehand that these must be complied with. The continuance of the challenges is the best evidence that the newspaper advices from across the water to bury the cup and put up a trophy to be raced for under "reasonable" regulations is merely a local opinion and does not voice the general sentiment.

It seems unquestionable that such international contests really bring about more cordial relations between the rivals. Of course, there is always some hard feeling at first, and the excitable supporters of both sides say rather nasty things, but most of the



A WIN AND A PROTEST.—From *Moonshine* (London).

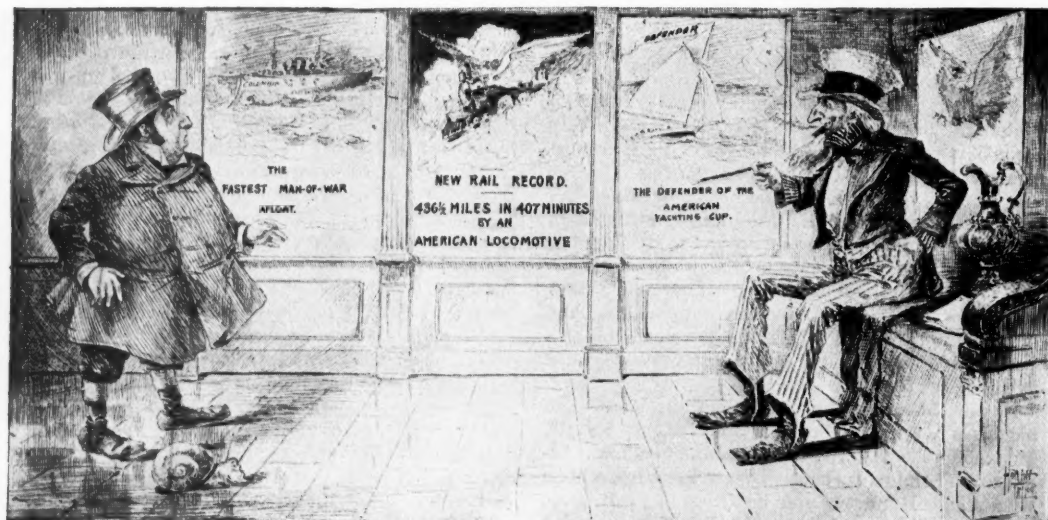
JOHN TO JONATHAN: "Yes, you've beaten me fair enough on the running-path; but for all that I'm hanged if I like your way of yachting."

friction in this, as in every other dispute, arises from mutual misunderstanding and a lack of knowledge concerning the customs and conditions in the other country, all of which surely grows less with each meeting. Moreover, the glow of triumph inevitably superinduces a kindly feeling toward the vanquished one, particularly when he has shown pluck and can take defeat gracefully, and cooler judgment ascribes this latter quality to both sides, despite the yacht race and the bad feelings arising from the Cornell crew's performance at Henley. The Cornell

two weeks later, one might be tempted to assert that the American athlete is really more highly developed, yet the data are not yet sufficient for any sweeping generalizations. The agreement was for a strictly inter-club contest in the former case, but the L. A. C. immediately strengthened its membership by taking in several of the most famous athletes in Great Britain. The New York organization at once retaliated in kind, and after much mutual recrimination, the Londoners finally arrived without five of their newly acquired stars. Inasmuch as the N. Y. A. C.

oarsmen, by the way, seem determined to pluck this laurel from the English wearers.

In the matter of track athletics there is little chance for a dubious issue, since the absolute powers of the referee and the absence of all opportunity for "jockeying" preclude anything but finalities, and the record for the past year is a pleasant one for the patriotic American to contemplate. After the meeting between the New York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club, in which the N. Y. A. C. took eleven straight events, creating three new world's "records," and the decisive defeat administered to Cambridge by Yale



UNCLE SAM'S COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BULL.

UNCLE SAM: "Have you any more records that need smashing?"—From a drawing for the *Chicago Times-Herald*.

"weathered the storm without a man reported missing," as one of the journals naively puts it, the mere fact of their having won can hardly be used in making wider comparisons, but the surprising records established go to show that we can hold our own, for in everything except the quarter-mile run, the best English figures

were surpassed. This meeting was altogether one of the best managed in the history of athletics, and despite the inauspicious beginning the most amicable feeling prevailed throughout. The performances were hair-raising, and when Sweeney cleared the bar in the high jump at 6 feet 5½ inches, there was a general rush to the spot by the incredulous Englishmen to check the measurement. Again in the half-mile run, which was perhaps the star performance of the day, Kilpatrick beat the great Horan out by 12 yards and lowered by a whole second a record which for seven years had resisted the efforts of all comers. It is a stirring sight to see two men in the very pink of condition come hurtling down the track, each straining every muscle and nerve, every bit of resolution in him, to forge ahead, and when in the quarter-mile and a few yards from the line, Burke closed up the foot of space between him and Jordan, the Englishman



880 YARDS RACE—CHARLES J. KILPATRICK WINNING.

the two bodies crossing the tape so close together that it needed the judges' decision to tell who had won, the on-lookers went wild with excitement.

The memorable tennis tournament at West Newton only confirmed the judgment of the experts that the American game is like the little girl's curl, either very, very good or horrid, beating the English at its best, but inferior on the average. Dr. Joshua Pim was the first champion from the other side we have had, and the way in which our cracks went down before his steady certitude and accuracy was disheartening. Finally, however, Hobart had an "on" day and his dazzling play made him absolutely invincible, his unerring volleys and terrible "smashes" landing two straight sets to his credit. In the doubles, too, Hobart and Hovey proved to be too strong for Pim and Mahoney, who hold the Irish championship in the doubles.

The case in lawn-tennis is rather peculiar, for the sharp difference between the styles of the two countries is due largely to the fact that the great English players are mature men, while with us a man's tennis-days are generally over when he has been away from college a year or two. The competition in business and the professions is far too keen to admit of regular practice, and consequently we never attain to the sure, reliable play which is so characteristic of the experts in Great Britain.

Cricket has never appealed very strongly to the American taste. We do not care to wait two or three days to reach a climax in any game when we can have just as exciting a moment in as many hours, so we do not perhaps appreciate the extent to which the tour of the victorious English eleven through Australia filled the minds of the colonists and the inhabitants of the mother country. As an able writer says, colonial politics may be unintelligible to the mass, but cricket is a common meeting ground, and the press of Australia has devoted more space to these matches than to all the Australian Parliaments. Moreover the increase in the receipts of the cable companies from the lengthy cablegrams concerning the teams was quite marked.



ZIMMERMAN, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BICYCLIST.

The ovations accorded that veteran cricketer, Dr. W. W. Grace, evidence the depth of the public affection for the national game and for such a superb exponent of it. We ourselves are so accustomed to being walloped when it comes to cricket that the performance of the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who recently ran up a score of 404 against the visitors in the Haverford match, thus landing two of the three games, created quite a flutter. It was largely due to the superb batting of Patterson, who is *sui generis* on this side of the Atlantic, and indeed is classed by the Englishmen as among the twelve best batsmen now playing.

It may not be amiss to mention in this connection, not so much in a spirit of glorification as to show the rapidly increasing variety of international contests, that our pet cyclist, Zimmerman, has conclusively proved himself able to run away from any competitors and made for himself such a reputation during his French tour that the final races were unanimously conceded to him before they were run.

It cannot be many years before we shall receive some champion golfers from the old country, eager for the scalps of our devotees to this absorbing sport. Golf has descended upon us with a rush, and from a state of utter ignorance as to its tenets we have so progressed in five years that "niblicks," "stymies" and "bunkers" are current expressions, while golf links and clubs spring up mushroom-wise. It may be that our comparatively inexperienced players will show up in unexpected strength, for it is a well-known fact that the novice will sometimes on his first trial prove too much for the expert golfer.

In looking forward to the athletic prospect for 1896, by far the most important event is the wonderful international meeting to be held at Athens, which has been everywhere hailed as a revival of the Olympic games, abolished fifteen hundred years ago by Theodosius the Great. In June, 1894, there was held at Paris a remarkable Athletic Congress, which was the outcome of the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, a talented young Frenchman, who has for some years been prominent in university and literary work, and who proposed to establish a quadrennial meeting at which amateur champions from all over the world should compete. Athens



THE PIRÆUS (THE PORT OF ATHENS),
where the rowing contest will take place.

was chosen as the most fitting spot for the initiatory meeting and, notwithstanding the financial depression in Greece, a subscription fund of 300,000 drachmæ was raised. Mr. George Averoff, a merchant of Alexandria, has given twice that amount, out of hand, to be employed in the rebuilding of the Pan-Athenaic Stadion, the scene of the old Panathenæan games. This work is now in progress, and surrounding the tracks will be seats for 70,000 spectators. The roadstead of Phaleron offers an ideal course for swimming and rowing contests, while the regattas will be held in the island-surrounded Saronic Gulf.

The committee in charge contains representatives from Greece, France, Russia, Bohemia, Sweden, New Zealand, England, the United States, Uruguay, Hungary, Italy and Belgium, which would seem to insure the most comprehensive gathering of athletes the world has ever known. The American contingent will probably be large. Crum, the famous Western sprinter, is said to intend to compete, and many athletic clubs contemplate sending their champion performers. An honorary committee, with President Cleveland as chairman, and comprising among others, Jos. H. Choate, William M. Sloane, President Dwight, President Eliot, President Gilman and President Low, has just been formed, and the executive committee expects to issue announcements very shortly, which will give to the public some more detailed information concerning this audacious and felicitously conceived undertaking.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ISSUES OF 1896.

Mr. Roosevelt's Republican View.

IN the November *Century* Mr. Theodore Roosevelt writes on "The Issues of 1896," giving, as is avowed in his sub-title, "A Republican View." He notes that the next presidential campaign will be remarkable for the situation in which the Democratic party finds itself of asking to be retained in office on the ground that "if so retained it will undo most of what it has done during the years that it had free governmental control." And especially on the tariff question Mr. Roosevelt believes that there is more disappointment among Democrats themselves for the action of their leaders in the last Congress than is felt by the Republicans for the rearrangement of the tariff bill which came to the country under the name of the Wilson-Gorman act.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION FOREMOST.

"At present, however, the financial question bids fair to overtop the tariff in interest. If business had continued in its depressed condition, and if there had been a failure of crops in the West, the financial question would have been all important, and the fight would undoubtedly have resolved itself into a straight-out contest for and against free silver, the Democrats championing and the Republicans opposing unlimited coinage of the depreciated metal. The partial return of prosperity, however, has checked the free silver craze. The Republicans have always been overwhelmingly against any form of 'cheap' currency, whether under the guise of fiat paper or short weight silver. All of the presidential candidates on the Republican side are and have been against it—Reed, Morton, McKinley, Harrison, Allison. The free-silver Republicans are important only because they are concentrated in a number of the Rocky Mountain states. These states are sparsely populated. They count for little in a party convention or in a national election, but they count for a great deal in the Senate; and it is this disproportionate representation in the Senate that has given the free-silver people any weight at all in the Republican party. With the Democratic party affairs are widely different. In most of the great Democratic states there is a very strong and real sentiment in favor of free silver. In some of these states the free-silver men are in the majority, and have complete control of the party machinery. In other states they form merely a large minority. In yet others the two sides are evenly balanced, which sometimes results in rather droll complications; as in Kentucky, where the Democratic convention compromised the matter by running a free-silver candidate on an anti-free-silver platform."

THE POPULIST DANGER TO DEMOCRACY.

"In very many of the Democratic strongholds—notably in the South and Southwest—the Populist organizations seriously threaten Democratic supremacy. The Populists really represent very little except an angry but loose discontent with affairs as they actually are, and a readiness to grasp after any remedy proposed either by charlatanism or by an ignorance as honest as it is abysmal. The Populist party, therefore, waxes and wanes inversely as prosperity increases or declines; that is, the folly of certain voters seems to grow in inverse ratio to their need of displaying wisdom. At present affairs over the country seem to be on the mend, and the Populist party, therefore, losing power. The Democratic attitude toward free silver, in turn, depends very much upon the Populists' strength. Wherever and whenever the Populists are a distinct menace to the government, the Democrats try to outbid them by declaring in favor of unsound finance; but as the Populists become weak, the mass of the Democratic statesmen grow ready once more to stand by their party, even should that party decline to announce itself as unrestrictedly as they wish in favor of dishonest money. It seems likely, therefore, at present that the Democrats will make no more open fight for free silver; and as their leading men occupy every conceivable position upon this, as upon all other public questions, it is quite impossible to foretell what any Democratic nomination will really mean."

Mr. Roosevelt goes on to explain that except in the avowedly free-silver states, the Republican party's attitude is absolutely clear, and while President Cleveland is undoubtedly a staunch friend of sound money, still he believes that "in Congress, under Republican and under Democratic control alike, the great majority of the Republicans have been found ranged on the issue of an honest currency, and the great majority of the Democrats have voted for the unlimited coinage of short-rate silver dollars." Among the minor issues Mr. Roosevelt places the change of attitude on the question of America's foreign policy. "The very Democrats," he says, "who have stood stoutest in warring against the great majority of their own party for sound finance, have also been conspicuous in forcing their party to adopt a thoroughly improper and un-American tone in foreign affairs."

"We should build a first-class fighting navy—a navy, not of mere swift commerce destroyers, but of powerful battle ships. We should annex Hawaii immediately. It was a crime against the United States, it was a crime against white civilization, not to annex it two and a half years ago. The delay did damage that is perhaps irreparable; for it meant

that at the critical period of the island's growth the influx of population consisted not of white Americans, but of low caste laborers drawn from the yellow races. We should build the isthmian canal, and it should be built either by the United States Government or under its protection. We should inform Great Britain, with equal firmness and courtesy, that the Monroe doctrine is very much alive, and that the United States cannot tolerate the aggrandizement of a European power on American soil, especially when such aggrandizement takes the form of an attempt to seize the mouths of the Orinoco."

Mr. Roosevelt ends with a paragraph which is a note of warning to his own party in relation to its attitude toward the general question of good government. It is certainly worth quoting:

"On the great national issues of the day—tariff, finance and foreign policy—the Republican party has all the advantage of position in the presidential fight upon which we shall shortly enter. All Republicans must be specially careful to strengthen this position by making it their duty to see that the dishonest and unworthy representatives of their party are punished, and to see that in every locality the Republican party stands for honesty, decency and good citizenship, on whatever may be the issue for the moment."

Ex-Governor Russell's Democratic View.

In the same November issue of the *Century*, "A Democratic View" of the campaign of 1896 is given by ex-Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts. He agrees with the Hon. Mr. Roosevelt that the silver question will be the important problem of the next year, but he differs very decidedly with him concerning the respective attitudes of the Democratic and Republican parties. He says: "I confidently predict that in '96 the Democratic party in its national platform and candidate will stand for sound money and will oppose the free coinage of silver. Both principle and expediency suggest this course. It is in line with the traditions of the past of the party; with its platforms and principles; with the whole record of its administration, for which it is responsible; with its own action in opposing and repealing the Sherman law; and with its devoted loyalty to one who for eleven years has been the most conspicuous and valiant champion of honest money and sound finance. Any other course invites discredit and defeat. The party can stand defeat and even grow stronger by it. It cannot stand the discredit of committing itself to a passing heresy born of hard times, which time and prosperity will surely kill, but which, if successful, would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages. It has now a splendid opportunity to render the country a further service, and, following the lead of Jackson and Cleveland, its past and its present, to educate and agitate for sound principles of finance as it has for a sound policy of tariff taxation. In such position it would be at issue with the Repub-

lican party. Not that that party will advocate the free coinage of silver; that would be standing for some principle, however erroneous, and the Republican party to-day is a party of compromise and expediency. But judged by its past, it will trim and evade to satisfy an aggressive minority deemed necessary for its success. At the critical moment the Republican party yields to financial heresy in its ranks, and the Democratic party conquers it. Through such weakness have come the many compromise measures as to paper money, inflation, and silver which have been a constant menace to the stability of our finances. It led to Republican criticism of Cleveland's first administration for its unflinching stand for sound money; it was expressed in the Republican national platform of '88, which arraigned the Democratic party for its hostility to silver, and in the speeches of leaders like Mr. McKinley, who, in February, 1891, denounced his opponents for dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our greatest products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold, 'making money the master, everything else the servant'; it accounts for the present ominous silence of Republican statesmen with presidential aspirations, while the Democratic administration and party are pursuing a vigorous and successful campaign of education. The old Republican malady of timidity and compromise has paralyzed Republican speech; its ambitious leaders remain silent, useless, with their weather eye open only for any little favoring breeze which may drift them onward. It is time for them to trim ship and set a course."

AS TO THE FOREIGN POLICY.

"But recently Republican leaders have revived a defeated and almost forgotten Jingoism, and proclaimed a policy of foreign interference and annexation. By annexation of the Hawaiian Islands they would have the country try the experiment of governing a distant, divided foreign people, and of assimilating them and their institutions. By interference at Samoa they would involve us in entangling alliances with Germany and England, and in a responsibility unusual and unnecessary. By assisting Nicaragua in resisting payment of England's claim and English occupancy they would pervert the Monroe doctrine and establish a precedent which would force us into the foreign quarrels of every petty, irresponsible republic of Central and South America. How far these views of Republican Jingoists permeate and control that party will be determined in its next convention. The Democratic administration, in its conduct of our foreign affairs, has met constant, bitter criticism, but has resolutely refused to depart from the traditional policy of our country, and to involve her in novel and everlasting foreign complications. It is not believed that conquest or colonial acquisition is conducive to her strength or welfare, nor national honor best upheld by tyranny over a feeble but friendly power. The Republican party may make an issue over this Democratic record. If

so, a most important question of far-reaching consequences will demand serious attention. For one, I believe it will take much more than the bluster of Jingoism to persuade the people that it is wise, safe or patriotic to plunge our country into the maelstrom of international strife and ambition, and to abandon a course where we have found peace with honor, and have grown to be the most powerful, prosperous and happy of the nations of the world."

THE IMPORTANCE OF LABORATORY WORK IN MEDICINE.

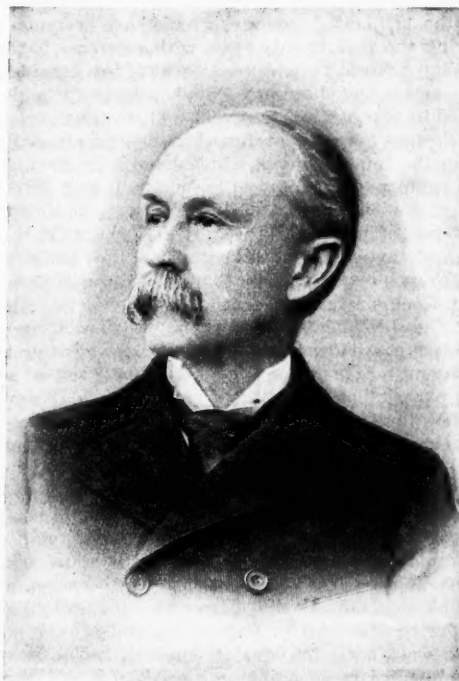
THE *Medical Record* publishes extracts from a noteworthy address delivered in September by Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg of the United States Army, at the Georgetown Medical College. Throughout this address, Surgeon-General Sternberg emphasized the importance of laboratory work in the training of the medical student for the practice of his chosen profession, showing clearly that, as against the theories and speculations of the past, medical science to-day is based upon exact observation and experimental demonstration, and that it is to be extended only by the employment of these scientific methods. He says:

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES.

"The training which the medical student of the present day receives in the laboratory is essential for other reasons than because of the scientific spirit, which is developed by personal verification of the facts which are recorded in his text-books of chemistry, histology, bacteriology, etc. Not only does this personal verification impress the facts upon his memory, but he obtains that technical skill in the use of instruments and methods which can only be acquired by practice. In the chemical laboratory he learns to detect poisons, to determine the nature of impurities in water or air, to examine urine, etc. His practical course in histology makes him familiar with the use of the microscope and with the minute anatomy of healthy tissues. In the pathological laboratory he learns to recognize the results of different morbid processes and the presence of parasitic micro-organisms in the blood or tissues, to distinguish between malignant and innocent growths, etc. By cultivating the principal pathogenic bacteria and examining them under the microscope, after treatment with various staining agents, he becomes familiar with their biological and morphological characters and is able to recognize them wherever they may be encountered. In short, he obtains a practical knowledge of many things, which it is essential for him to know in order that he may be a skillful physician. The knowledge to be obtained from books, which enables the student to pass a creditable examination, does not make him a chemist, a pathologist, a skillful diagnostician, a surgeon or a physician any more than the knowledge ob-

tained by reading books on agriculture makes a man a farmer, or that the study of books on navigation would enable a man without practical experience to take command of a transatlantic steamer."

"It is in the laboratory that the student acquires deftness in delicate manipulations required in his chemical, histological, and bacteriological studies; here he learns to measure and weigh with accuracy, to appreciate the slight differences in color-reaction, in form or in structure, upon which he must often depend for the recognition of toxic agents, pathogenic germs, or abnormal growths; his eye becomes trained to recognize the malarial plasmodium, the tubercle bacillus, and other micro-organisms, which



SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

are only revealed to us by the highest powers of the microscope, under proper illumination, and in skillfully mounted preparations; and it is here that conditions are most favorable for the development of that spirit of doubt and inquiry which is so essential for the progress of scientific medicine. Where there is no doubt there will be no investigation. The farmer who accepts the traditional belief that certain seed must be planted in the light of the moon, in order to obtain the best results, would consider it a waste of time to make a comparative experiment. But it is by means of comparative experiments that we arrive at definite conclusions in the laboratory, and the great diversity of opinions with reference

to the curative action of drugs is largely due to a failure to apply the same methods in practice. This failure has been partly due to want of appreciation of the necessity for a control experiment in judging of the results supposed to follow a certain course of treatment, and partly to the difficulty of making such a control experiment in clinical medicine."

RESULTS OF LABORATORY WORK.

After pointing out the marvelous progress that has been made in physiology and anatomy by the application of the experimental method to the problems to be solved, Surgeon-General Sternberg says:

"Important as these studies are the results obtained, from the practical point of view, are eclipsed by the brilliant discoveries which have been made during the past twenty years with reference to the etiology of infectious diseases, which to a considerable extent have been prosecuted in laboratories devoted to pathological research. These discoveries, like others heretofore referred to, depend primarily upon the improvements which have been made in the compound microscope, especially in high power objectives and means of illumination; and upon methods of research devised by the pioneers in this field of investigation, among whom the names of the French chemist Pasteur, and the German physician Koch, are pre-eminent.

"The development of our knowledge relating to the bacteria dates from the controversy relating to spontaneous generation, which was finally settled by the experimental demonstration made by Pasteur (1860), that no development of micro-organisms occurs in organic infusions which have been sterilized by boiling; and that fermentation and putrefaction depend upon the introduction of living germs into such infusions. The distinguished French physician Davaine first demonstrated the etiological relation of a micro-organism of this class to a specific infectious disease. The anthrax bacillus had been seen in the blood of animals dying from this disease by Pötlender in 1849, and by Davaine himself in 1851, but it was not until 1863 that the last named observer felt justified in asserting, as a result of inoculation-experiments, that the bacillus was the essential etiological factor in the production of anthrax.

"In 1873 the German physician Obermeyer discovered the spirillum of relapsing fever in the blood of patients suffering from that disease. The typhoid bacillus was discovered by Eberth, and independently by Koch in 1880. The same year the present speaker discovered the pathogenic micrococcus, which is now recognized as the cause of croupous pneumonia. In 1882 Koch published his discovery of the tubercle bacillus. The glanders bacillus was discovered by Loeffler and Shutz in 1882; the bacillus of diphtheria by Loeffler in 1884; the bacillus of tetanus by Nicolaier in the same year. It was also in this eventful year that Koch published the discovery of the cholera spirillum. Since these important discoveries our knowledge of the pathogenic

bacteria has rapidly increased, and it is now demonstrated that erysipelas, septicæmia, puerperal fever, wound infections, boils and abscesses, peritonitis, pleurisy, etc., are due to general or local infection with germs of this class.

"Evidently the medical student of the present day must be made familiar with these recent additions to our knowledge of disease, and his acquaintance with these microscopic foes of the human race should be of that practical character which can only be obtained in the laboratory."

TRAINING OUR DOCTORS.

IN the November *Lippincott's* Dr. A. L. Benedict writes on "Medical Education and the Education of Medical Men." Dr. Benedict does not have to argue far to convince his readers of the high importance of an adequate and up-to-date education for the physicians who attend us, and he says that there has been marked and gratifying development in the training of the medical profession during the last generation, and that the mere outward appearance of dignity and knowledge no longer counts for as much as it did heretofore, as against the actual capacity and attainments of the man.

"Until comparatively recent times it has been possible for any man or woman not absolutely illiterate to graduate after two years' attendance at a medical college in good standing, if not in the highest rank. Twelve years ago there was no medical school in the country that required more than three years' study; only a quarter of the total number made any educational demands on the incoming student, and more than half graduated after an attendance on two sessions of twenty weeks each. In 1893 the country possessed one hundred and thirty-six medical colleges of all schools. Twelve—or nine per cent.—required four years' attendance on lecture courses averaging two months longer than corresponding sessions twelve years ago, while only four schools—or less than three per cent.—continued to graduate after two years' attendance.

A PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE LIBERALLY EDUCATED.

"Although it must be apparent that the technical training of the medical student is relatively more arduous than that leading to most other professions, there are both general and special reasons why a broad preliminary education should be insisted upon. A greater weight of individual responsibility rests on the physician than on any other professional man. The minister and teacher are, so to speak, undergoing constant examination. There may be a discrepancy between their emoluments and their actual value to the community, but their influence in private is usually on a par with their merit, so that lack of ability can rarely result in harm to others. The lawyer may make mistakes, but legal provision is made for their rectification. The physician must necessarily work in private, even in secret. A mistake on his part can

rarely be discovered, and almost never rectified, though it may be punished. Moreover, the physician who is really guilty of malpractice and who does the most harm in the long run is not the man who occasionally blunders at an operation or in setting a broken limb, but he who fails to discover a kidney trouble, who treats with medicines, according to some time-honored method, a condition requiring surgical interference, who gives a medicine which is allowable when another would be preferable, who obeys the letter of the laws of health boards, but disregards the spirit of nature's laws concerning the transmission of disease."

Dr. Benedict advises in detail that the various branches of natural philosophy and chemistry are necessary in the curriculum of the enlightened doctor, and believes that for the present the medical colleges of the country should unite in demanding a high school education for their matriculates.

More Thorough Medical Education.

In the *New Science Review* John Madden, M.D., argues in favor of the establishment by the National Government of a uniform and thorough system of medical education. He says: "There are at the present time about 18,000 students in the medical colleges of the United States. Of this number about 5,000 (5,052) are enrolled in schools which have students in four-year classes; but only 475 are doing fourth-year work. Five other schools having an attendance of 559 students have established four-year courses; but, as yet, have no students doing fourth-year work, and three schools having an aggregate attendance of 1,063 announce that a four-year course will be established next year. We have then 6,674 students attending schools which have established a four-year course of instruction, or have decided to do so next year, about 31 per cent. of the entire number. There are many excellent schools which still have courses of instruction extending over a period of only three years; but many schools graduate their students after two years or (two courses of lectures). The fact that a school has a course of study extending over a period of four years, ought, perhaps, to be taken as *prima facie* evidence that it is giving its students a good medical education, and a glance at the list of those schools tends to confirm this evidence; but of the 68 or 69 per cent. which are found in schools outside of the four-year class, it is pretty safe to say that at least one-half, or 34 per cent. of the whole number, are not receiving adequate medical training.

STATE SUPERVISION.

"The remedy for this condition can only be found in the general Government assuming control, not only of the sanitary affairs of the country, but of all matters relating to the education of physicians. The keeping out of contagious diseases, and adopting measures of controlling the same when within our borders, are certainly not more important than properly educating our physicians. How many lives

are annually sacrificed through the ignorance and incompetence of illy-prepared doctors? Who will deny that the number of these victims is greater than those of any pestilence which we strive so hard to keep from our midst? Let there be established, as free as possible from political control, a department or bureau of public health. This bureau should have full power to formulate a course of medical instruction; to say what the educational requirements shall be for entering; what shall be the nature and extent of laboratory work, and what the facilities for hospital instruction. There should also be provision made for examining graduates by the same authority, before a license is given to the practice of medicine. This system of education should, of course, be uniform for all medical schools, and work done in one school should be recognized and given credit in every other school. This system would be of great advantage to the student who, with a view of engaging in specialized lines of practice, might wish to take certain portions of his course with such instructors as have shown the greatest ability in the work in which he is particularly interested, or in the hospital or laboratory most favored by locality to offer the best possible field for practical research.

"It is scarcely necessary to enter into minute details of the scheme above outlined. They could easily be suggested. A National Board of Health might be formed, for instance, of the Presidents of the State Boards of Health, and the President of each State Board of Health might sustain the same relation to medical education in his own State as the Superintendent of Public Instruction sustains to the Public Schools of the State. Going a step further, the fitness of all candidates for positions as teachers should be passed upon by the National Board, as well as the granting of licenses to practice medicine. To facilitate the performance of its duties, this National Board of Health should be divided into committees, and to each committee be delegated the work of considering measures of a certain class, the same as is now done in legislative bodies. Local committees or boards could be formed, for instance, of the presidents of the three neighboring State Boards of Health for the purpose of examining candidates for licenses to practice, and for the performance of such other duties as the National Board of Health might see fit to impose."

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

UNDER the title "The Microbe as a Social Leveller," Cyrus Edson, M.D., points out in the *North American Review* the bearing of the discoveries of Pasteur and others upon the prevention of disease: "What we call hygiene has grown with the discoveries made by those clever men who have devoted their lives to the study, until now it is a recognized science. Its laws have been formulated and their operation is well understood. Not wholly, be it observed, for there are many things about them we do not yet

know—as, for example, the effect on the contagion of disease produced by Telluric and atmospheric and perhaps solar conditions; that there is a connection is believed by many scientific men, and is not wholly denied even by those who do not consider the evidence so far to be conclusive. Still, while there is much yet to be discovered, enough has been learned to enable us to fight disease in a way undreamed of by our forefathers. The science of hygiene is the science of the prevention of disease; and it is the aim of all physicians now to so guard their patients as to have no disease to treat. This has been rendered possible by the discovery, by Pasteur and others, of the microbes of disease, which produce particular ailments in humanity. This discovery was in two parts: First, that contagious diseases are caused by microbes; second, that contagious diseases produce microbes which either as microbes or their products will in turn produce the disease in those who are well.

A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

"This discovery of the microbes and of the work they do, has naturally resulted in the community preparing itself for the fight with these little enemies. The work of boards of health is very different to-day from that which similar bodies performed twenty-five years ago. Of course, the fact of the contagion of disease was known a thousand years back, and the experience of mankind was reflected in such institutions as the quarantine. But the efforts put forth against contagion rested with quarantine for a long time. If disease broke out in a city, as the plague broke out in London in the reign of Charles II, the physicians were at a loss. The people had but one safeguard—they ran away, and thus carried the disease to other parts of the country. It would be impossible to-day for the plague to ravage any city in the civilized world as it ravaged London, simply because, although we do not definitely know what the plague was—it is believed to have been typhus fever by many—we are certain it was a disease caused by and developing microbes, we should fight it exactly as we fight any contagious disease, and we should win the same victory. It is owing to the discovery of the laws of hygiene, and their practical application, that we are enabled to check disease when it appears, to seize it and say it shall not spread. The record of the work of the Board of Health of the city of New York during the outbreak of cholera in 1892 may be fairly said to be an example of absolute control of contagious disease. While there were eleven cases of cholera there was not one secondary case. In other words, there was not one case in which the contagion traveled from the sick to the well. While the cases produced the microbes of the disease, these were destroyed as fast as they appeared; and, so far as that outbreak was concerned, the contagion of cholera was practically annihilated. This record has never been excelled, simply because it never could be. It was a perfect victory for the science of hygiene.

JUSTICE BREWER ON TRAINING FOR THE LAW.

IN the *Michigan Law Journal* appears an abstract of the address on "A Better Education the Great Need of the Profession," delivered by Justice Brewer before the American Bar Association at its recent meeting in Detroit. We in turn abstract as follows:

A BETTER EDUCATION NEEDED.

"If our profession is to maintain its prominence, if it is going to continue the great profession, that which leads and directs the movements of society, a longer course of preparatory study must be required. A better education is the great need and the most important reform. The door of admission to the bar must swing on reluctant hinges and only he be permitted to pass through who has by continued and patient study fitted himself for the work of a safe counselor and the place of a leader.

"Why is the higher education to-day the special need of the profession? Because, first, the law is a more intricate and difficult science than heretofore. Because, second, to preserve the confidence of the community in the profession, each member must be qualified for the higher demands now made upon it.

"Because, third, his mistakes are freighted with great possibilities of injury. When business transactions are nothing more than an occasional barter of a chattel or a simple contract for labor a mistake works but little injury and only to a few. But when they involve the great railroad and commercial dealings so common to-day, a mistake may be fruitful of large and widespread ruin. Because, fourth, society each day of its advancing civilization needs and demands a wiser leadership. The welfare of humanity rests not on what has been accomplished, but on the steps forward which it takes. If those steps are wisely advised and prudently taken then we may confidently look for the coming on of the day of which poets have sung and which prophets have foretold, when peace and righteousness shall fill the earth. While, on the other hand, if illy advised and rashly taken, progress ceases and society resolves itself again into the anarchy and chaos from which it has so slowly arisen.

EDUCATION NOT ALL SUFFICIENT.

"I know that mere education is not all sufficient. There must be a man to be educated. It is an old and true saying that you cannot make a silk purse out of the ear of the female swine. No more will any amount of study and training pour legal lore into some craniums or give that rare and blessed gift common sense.

"It may be objected that if the course of study is extended and the conditions of admission to the bar increased a great many will be deferred from entering the profession. A perfect answer is that a great many ought to be deterred. A growing multitude is crowding in who are not fit to be lawyers, who disgrace the profession after they are in it, who, in a scramble after a livelihood, are debasing the noblest

of professions into the meanest of avocations, who, instead of being leaders and looked up to for advice and guidance, are despised as the hangers on of police courts and the nibblers after crumbs which a dog ought to be ashamed to touch.

"Even of those who love to keep up the dignity of the profession many find no adequate compensation for the practice, and so mingle with it dealing in insurance, real estate, and kindred matters to eke out the living the law does not furnish. It would be a blessing to the profession and to the community as well if some Noachian deluge would engulf half of those who have a license to practice. Webster's reply to the question whether the profession was not crowded was that the first story was full, but that there was plenty of room in the second. We should see to it that there be no first story and that only second story lawyers be found on our rolls."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

WE would commend Bishop A. G. Haygood's article on the negro in the *Methodist Review* as one to be read by every person interested in the great race problem in this country. Bishop Haygood knows the negro as only one can who has been brought up in the same section of the country with these people of providence, and has devoted many of the best years of his life to them and whatever concerns them. He has, however, no solution to offer, believing that it is a question that only time itself can solve. Of the most important of the plans that have been proposed ameliorating the condition of the negro he says: "In seeking, by human wisdom or cunning, to solve the questions that grow out of the presence in the United States of about eight millions of negroes, many theories have been set forth and many plans exploited. Most of them need only be named to show forth their folly. Some have talked and dreamed about massing the whole negro population in some warm parts of the United States—in some sunny state or territory. These people do not so much as know school geography. The negroes don't want to be massed in such a way; they are not Indians, but taxpayers, citizens and voters, and government has neither moral right nor constitutional authority to force them from their present homes. Those people now living in states and territories in which it is proposed to mass these negroes—keeping them there somehow—won't give up their lands to any scheme of negro colonization. The white people among whom these negroes now live will make trouble for whatever power undertakes the expatriation of their negro neighbors, tenants and servants. This plan of solution is only a dream—not in the least 'iridescent.'"

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

"Bishop Henry M. Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is chief advocate and mouth-piece of another plan, for which the time is not ripe.

He talks and dreams of a great African republic, and wants all his people to make a grand exodus to the land of their fathers. This writer has known Bishop Turner a long time. He is a very able man, and one of the most eloquent of true orators. He is one of the front men of his people; he would be an honor to any race. Since he quit politics—after the reconstruction cataclysms in Georgia, from 1865 to 1871—and gave his great talents to the Church, he has been eminently useful.

"Doubtless many American negroes will settle in Africa, carrying, let us hope, the blessings of Christian civilization to that vast continent, with its teeming millions needing all things that Christians, and Christians only, can give them. It is doubtful if any other man in the South believes that Bishop Turner's solution solves any question that concerns the African race. Few of them are now fitted to abandon the protectorate of Southern white people, or at all qualified for independent existence whose conditions of living are strange to them. Few of them wish to go. Their white neighbors don't want them to go. They have nothing to go with; nobody has 'forty acres and a mule' waiting their arrival; they are born faster than the United States navy can deport them.

THE NEGRO WILL STAY WHERE HE IS.

"For the most part these negro problems must be worked out right here in the South. For the mass of them will stay in the states where we now find them; they will not distribute the burden that inheres in their presence, by distributing themselves through the states of the Union. They have had opportunity for thirty years to go into other than the old slave states. But they do not go in appreciable numbers. The reason is, they like the country where they are better than the northern or western parts of the Union. And they like the Southern people better than any other people."

When it is remembered that the Emancipation Proclamation was issued simply as a war measure, and with no reference whatever to the negro's fitness to take on the full responsibilities of citizenship, it is not surprising that the most brilliant promises of the abolitionists have not been fulfilled. The Bishop explains what the Emancipation Proclamation really was and the circumstances under which it was issued:

"September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln—that typical American who bore 'malice toward none' and had 'charity for all,' a man growing larger as we get farther from him—issued a 'warning' to the 'states in rebellion' that slavery would be abolished January 1, 1863, if by that time they had not submitted to the authority of the United States. When, January 1, 1863, President Lincoln—God guiding him I do not doubt, and overruling, for the good of the human race, the political exigencies and military necessities that pressed so sorely upon the much troubled President—did issue his 'Emancipation Proclamation' (one of the historic documents of the

ages), setting free, so far as he could do it, all slaves within the lines of the Confederate armies and within the sphere of Confederate authority (leaving all the others in slavery) many abolitionists and not a few philanthropists supposed that manifold and great blessings would come to the negroes at once, as if by some all-compelling magic. The negroes thought so, and were blameless in their ignorance; the white people who vehemently urged Mr. Lincoln to issue the proclamation should have had more sense.

"In the latter part of August, 1862, Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, wrote a truculent editorial addressed to Mr. Lincoln. Assuming to represent twenty millions of people, Mr. Greeley demanded that a proclamation be at once issued declaring freedom to all slaves in the Confed-



BISHOP A. G. HAYGOOD.

erate states. Mr. Lincoln, a few days after the appearance of Mr. Greeley's editorial, replied to it in the *National Intelligencer*. It is one of the most characteristic papers ever issued by Mr. Lincoln—unsurpassed for vigor and terseness of statement. A paragraph is quoted here:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it could help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am

doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. . . . I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, should be free.

"These words—italics Mr. Lincoln's—make the closing paragraph in the notable letter to Mr. Greeley. The proclamation was unmistakably, and by most people confessedly, a 'war measure,' made necessary by a 'political necessity.' If Mr. Lincoln had not pacified the element in his party that Mr. Greeley represented, he could not have carried on the war at all. As President Welling put it in an article in the *North American Review*, if Mr. Lincoln did not 'keep the radical portion of his party at his back he could not long be sure of keeping an army at the front.'

"When the proclamation came, January 1, 1863, it did just what Mr. Lincoln intimated in his letter to Horace Greeley: he proclaimed some free and left many as they were.

"How many among even educated negroes know what that proclamation really said? It did not touch such States as Kentucky or Maryland. In all slave states not officially recognized as in rebellion the slaves were left slaves. It did not apply to the District of Columbia, nor to certain counties in states occupied by the Federal armies. Doubtless, had the Confederacy given up its struggle before January 1, 1863, Mr. Lincoln would have issued no Emancipation Proclamation, and freedom to the slaves would have come in a way better for them and the whole country.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

"The immediate results of emancipation were grievously disappointing to most of those (especially the most sensible of them) who had urged it upon Mr. Lincoln except as it greatly helped to break down the military power of the Confederacy.

"For not a few years everything was worse for most of the negroes, and they were worse. For most of them emancipation has not fulfilled the brilliant dreams of those who demanded it with fiery and sometimes most bitter vehemence. But God overrules all things, and the emancipation of the negro is working good, and will work through generations to come.

"When, in the days of 'Reconstruction'—in many respects more harmful to business, social, civil, and religious order and life than the war itself—the ballot was 'dumped' upon the emancipated people—utterly unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship—without other conditions than sex and age, many good and philanthropic men and women thought that miracles of uplifting would promptly follow. Some who brought it about so hastily were not deceived. They knew better; with them it was politics and not philanthropy; it was vindictiveness toward the Southern whites, it was not patriotism; their disappointments have been in other directions."

WHAT THE BALLOT MEANT TO THE NEGRO.

To the average Southern negro the ballot meant two things:

"1. It was a token of the Northern man's special regard for him. He looked upon it as a 'gift,' as were 'rations' to the 'contrabands' who flocked to the Federal armies. It was to him in the category of the 'forty acres and a mule,' which he certainly expected but never got. This notion of the motive for giving him the ballot made him vain and idle. Worst of all for themselves, it made them office seekers.

"2. That the ballot was given the negro that he might keep the 'old masters down,' and this notion made him dangerous—especially to himself.

"For a long time the right to vote was a downright calamity to the negro, as well as to his white neighbor, who had, for twenty years, practically all the taxes to pay. Coming as it did, without any conditions as to personal fitness for voting, the ballot—a free gift to the negro—brought confusion without end, and stabbed civilization and republican institutions to the heart.

"Many of them now do know what the ballot means; but more of them are learning. Of the next generation the great majority of them should know its meaning, its uses, its power. But this takes time and men are not willing to wait. Yet we must wait, as surely as we must wait on nature for the harvests that are to bring us food. Fretting never hastens ripening; sometimes it prevents it.

TOO MUCH HASTE.

"Southern white people are fast learning that the true wisdom is this: we must make the most of the emancipated and enfranchised negro, lest we make the uttermost worst of him.

"Much that has been done to help forward the emancipated negro has largely, if not wholly, failed of its philanthropic object because impatient and visionary people forgot or repudiated the time element in all such movements.

"That the negro ought to have been set free and enfranchised, few people question. Both were in the logic of the revolution whose battles ended April, 1865. It was in the movement of the civilization of our century; it was in the evolution of our times.

"But had there been less haste and more patience, less passion and more common sense; had there been more sympathy with conquered men and smashed institutions, and less vindictiveness toward men who hazarded and lost all but honor in fighting on their convictions; had there been less of the selfishness of politicians and more of the generous sentiments of true philanthropists; had there been more faith in a patient, just and good God, better and wiser ways would have been found for bringing about results that were sure to follow the revolution. Brought about more wisely, these changes in the negro's civil relations would have done less evil and more good to both races, North and South, to the government and to civilization.

"As to any real solution of the negro problem, rational people put more faith in the educational missionary movement that set in before the war was over, and that moves on with increasing power for good to this day. If this movement is to fulfill the prophecies of those who began it, then they will not see the fruition of their toils to-day or to-morrow; that movement has just begun. A hundred years will show fairly well what that movement can do."

JAMES BRYCE ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

IN the November *Century*, Mr. James Bryce has a paper on "The Armenian Question," in which he traces the history of the Armenian nation and the new factors which have entered into the situation—namely, the growing fanaticism of the Mussulman population, stimulated by the Sultan himself, and the growing sentiment of nationality among the Armenians. Mr. Bryce is thoroughly alive to the horror of the recent Armenian outrages, and he is almost as severe in his arraignment of the Turks as was Mr. Freeman, who described them as "merely a band of robbers, encamped in a country whose inhabitants they despoiled." He cannot find words too strong for the corruption and wickedness and the cruelty of the Sultan's subjects.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

"Experience has shown that there is only one way of reforming an Oriental government, and that is by putting it in leading-strings, by either superseding the chief officials and putting Europeans in their place, or else by giving them European adjutants, who shall fairly direct them.

"This might be done in Turkey if the European powers were willing. But it would be necessary practically to supersede the Sultan—that is to say, to prevent him from interfering either with administrative policy or with appointments. And it is a method which, though capable of being efficiently worked by a directing and protecting power, as England works it in the minor protected states of India, cannot be well applied, at least on a large scale, by three or four powers conjointly, because each would suspect the other of obtaining some advantage for itself.

"Another expedient would be to detach from the rest of the Empire those parts of the country where disorders were most frequent, placing them under a specially constituted administration. This was done in the case of the Lebanon, and with very good results. It has been proposed for Armenia, and would probably succeed there. If the powers chiefly concerned were to compel the Sultan to erect Armenia into a distinct province, with a European governor who should be irremovable except with the consent of those powers, who should control the revenues of the province and maintain out of them a strong police, and who should be free to introduce administrative and judicial reforms, the country

might in ten years' time be brought into the same perfect order, and obtain a measure of the same prosperity, as has attended the rule of Count Kallay in Bosnia, which was delivered from the Turks in 1878. There are, no doubt, as many Mussulmans as Christians in Armenia, but the former have also much to gain by the establishment of good administration, and would welcome it. Russia, however, is unwilling to set upon her borders what she fears might become an Armenian principality toward which her own Armenian population would gravitate; so it is to be feared that this course, however promising, will not be taken.

"We are brought back, then, to the question what the European powers can or will do to deal with a situation which every one admits must not continue. Their present plan is to introduce small changes in local government—changes too numerous to be stated here—which may give the Christians a better chance of preserving their lives and property, and to institute a commission of supervision at Constantinople, with which the European ambassadors may be in communication, conveying to it the reports of their consuls, and pressing it to see that justice is done in the provinces."

AMERICA'S PART IN THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Bryce commends the policy which the United States has assumed of non-participation in the attempts of the six great powers to obtain permanent redress of these evils, but he considers that she has nevertheless a certain responsibility.

"She has missionaries in many parts of Turkey, whom, and whose churches and schools, constantly threatened by the local Turkish governors, she is entitled to protect; and she has the enormous advantage of being obviously disinterested in all Mediterranean questions, having nothing to gain for herself in that region of the world. Hence any action taken by her, either on behalf of her missionaries or from sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the oppressed and persecuted, cannot be misunderstood by the Turks or misrepresented by the press of Continental Europe, as that press constantly misrepresents the action of England, though in interfering on behalf of the Armenians England has not, and cannot have, any selfish motive. The position of America is therefore a very strong one. The appearance of her gunboats off Turkish ports has before now had a wholesome effect upon the Turkish mind; and these gunboats would do well to appear promptly whenever the rights of her citizens and the safety of their educational establishments are threatened."

Armenia and Russia.

Mr. Walter B. Harris writes an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* which is entitled "An Unbiased View of the Armenian Question." Mr. Harris has traveled in Armenia and is in no way inclined to deny that the Turks have behaved brutally and atrociously in their dealings with the Armenians.

But Mr. Harris does not subscribe to the views of those who maintain that there is no means of establishing law and order in Armenia short of giving the Russians a commission to occupy and administer the country as Austria occupied and administered Bosnia. Against this, he says, the Armenians and their spokesmen in this country shriek indignantly with one accord. They maintain that they will never, never, never consent to pass under the yoke of the Czar, and that they prefer to remain under the sovereignty of the Sultan, with a chance of securing their autonomy under a European commission, rather than accept immediate redress from the Russians.

Mr. Harris puts this point very clearly. He says: "Let us look for a moment at the condition of the Armenians in Russia. There the Gregorian Church is still untouched, though that of the Georgians has long ago been swallowed up in the national religion of the country. Armenian schools flourish in every part; their worship is freely allowed; the dignitaries of their Church are chosen by the Armenians and appointed by the Emperor himself, who has never been known to object to the Catholics elected by the people. In fact, they are allowed every religious and civil privilege, with the exception that children of mixed marriages shall be brought up in the Orthodox Church. Under the just rule of Russia the Armenian flourishes; all the petty offices and many of the higher ones in the Government of Transcaucasia are held by them; in trade they have ruined the less crafty Russian; and Southern Russia to-day is an Armenian province. But, ask the agitators whether they desire that the plateau of Asia Minor should fall under Russian rule, and what will they tell you? That they prefer Turkey to Russia. Astonishing as this reply is, it is heard throughout all the East wherever Armenians are found; and why is this?"

A CYNICAL SUGGESTION.

"Because if Russia held Armenia, there would only be opportunities for the agitators and their friends to gain an honest livelihood by their labors or their efficiency, whereas what they are desirous of doing is to form a free and autonomous Armenia, in which their own personal enrichment and aggrandizement would take the place of patriotism and the welfare of their country. If you think that the Armenians are patriotic or sincere as a people, you are mistaken. At Echmiazin, the religious centre of the Armenians, one of the highest of the dignitaries of the Gregorian Church spoke the following words to me: 'We love England,' he said. 'After Armenia we love her best of all. We pray for her every day and many times a day. *She is so rich.*' In these ingenuous words you have the whole keynote of the Armenian policy, the whole character of her people—love of power and wealth. In an autonomous Armenia there would be every opportunity for the agitators to practice their powers of intrigue, a gentle art in which they excel. In a Russian Armenia intrigue means Siberia—at least, such intrigue

as the Armenian loves to indulge in. No! the Armenian agitators and political aspirants with whom I came in contact in Southern Russia and in Persia hovering about the frontiers, but careful never to run their necks into danger, one and all told me that they preferred Turkish to Russian rule, and that their war cry was 'Autonomy!'

THE GUIDANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

IN the *American Journal of Sociology*, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell, offers suggestions as to the methods by which the proper guidance of public opinion should be attempted. Public opinion in the United States to-day, says Professor Jenks, is anything but deliberate judgment formed after a careful study of facts and conditions.

"Not a few, probably, of the less well-informed citizens of the community blindly follow what their party newspaper says, and these perhaps whose opinions are formed almost wholly at second-hand are the ones that hold their opinions most tenaciously and are most positive in the promulgation of them. It is quite possible that the number of voters who have been protectionists because they were formerly Republicans is greater than the number of voters who have become Republicans because they were protectionists.

"It is probably not too much to say that not 25 per cent. of our adult voting population have deliberately made up an opinion on a public question after anything like a reasonably full and fair study of the facts of the case. Public opinion, then, seems to be a mixture of sense and nonsense, of sentiment, of prejudice, of more or less clearly defined feelings coming from influences of various kinds that have been brought to bear upon the citizens, these influences perhaps being mostly those of sentiment rather than those acting upon the judgment.

"In England party leaders, through their speeches in Parliament and before their constituents, in great part determine what the people shall think on important questions of the day, though there, doubtless more than in Germany, the opinion of the leaders is modified by what they think the people are likely to wish for. Especially is this tendency evident in late years on questions of policy where the labor vote is likely to be felt in parliamentary action. The influence of a dominant personality, like that of Gladstone or Bismarck, is plainly seen by the course of events since the retirement of those leaders.

THE POLITICIANS NOT LEADERS, BUT LED.

"In the United States, on the other hand, so far as political matters are concerned, we find that our politicians as a rule rather follow than lead public opinion. Our leaders apparently often wait and find it hard to determine which side of prominent questions they shall take until they are able to gauge which way the public is likely to act. Indeed at all times the politicians say that they deem it their duty to follow public opinion, and that their votes in

Congress shall be guided by the wishes of their constituents. For the last two or three months it has been almost impossible to find out definitely and clearly the opinions of important political leaders on the silver question, and the case is by no means an isolated one. We have here no few leaders who are generally followed. Public opinion seems to be rather, as intimated before, something that grows by a process of accretion.

"And yet there are exceptions, and the positively expressed opinion of a man in prominent position doubtless counts. Nobody questions that the positive statements of President Cleveland regarding money, regarding the tariff, have had great influence. Nobody questions that the positive statements of McKinley on the tariff have had great influence; and doubtless our political leaders might well increase their influence if they were bold enough to speak, or if circumstances forced them to speak more positively.

"Many of our great newspapers have a personal following of readers whose views are shaped by the opinions expressed in the editorial columns; but probably since Horace Greeley's day there has been no paper that has exerted the direct influence over its readers that do the great papers of England and Germany."

ENDOWED NEWSPAPERS.

Professor Jenks revives the conception of an endowed newspaper. "Probably no greater service could be done to the country by any wealthy man or group of men than the liberal endowment of a paper with a sum so large that it would be a matter of indifference whether people subscribed or not. A paper with such an endowment, in the hands of trustees of integrity, whose aim it should be to give the news fairly and fully, to give the basis for judgment on all political questions, to give carefully written, moderate opinions on both sides, might be more of an educating influence in the community, and might have a stronger tendency toward elevating the political tone of our country than a dozen new universities."

Professor Jenks concludes by urging thoughtful men to take the lead, "consciously and conscientiously," on the questions of the day; "to use their influence in shaping public opinion, not by concealment of the facts, but by open statement of the facts and fair argument as far as possible; and, secondly, to use what influence they can exert to promote among the people, by the means suggested, as well as by all other means, methods of training that will lead our people more and more consciously to wish to free themselves from prejudice and to shape their lives in public matters more and more by judgment.

"While the people cannot soon be ready to vote intelligently on complicated questions, they can so vote on simple fundamental questions, if they will; and they can, far better than they now do, put men in power who will faithfully work for the public good."

THE SOURCES OF AMERICAN FEDERALISM.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. William C. Morey, of Rochester University, discusses the origin of the federative principle which is so important a feature in the government of the United States. His article traces more particularly the influence of New England institutions on the framers of our national constitution.

"That the germs of a true federal state already existed in the political institutions of America, although not embodied in the Articles of Confederation or in any previous alliance of a similar nature, is a fact which is susceptible of the clearest proof. That these federative principles determined to a large extent the internal growth and structure of the early colonies, especially those of New England, is also a proposition which can be readily demonstrated. Moreover, it can be shown that these peculiar federative features, which marked the structure of many American colonies, were not derived from any contemporary institutions of Europe, but were rather the outgrowth of fundamental race instincts which had survived the general wreck of political liberty on the Continent and in England—instincts which had in fact given birth to the primitive European state, which had in ancient times presided over the genesis of political institutions in Greece and in Italy, as well as in the Teutonic world, both in Germany and in Anglo-Saxon England, but which had been suppressed by centuries of centralization, and were again brought into consciousness and efficient activity only with the throes of the Puritan Revolution, a revolt against centralized authority which reached its most logical outcome, not in England, but on the shores of the New World."

FEDERATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Professor Morey shows beyond question that the political organization of Massachusetts and Connecticut had a federal basis, since the separation of powers between the central colonial governments and the towns was essential and organic in the political structure. "In the eyes of the colonists," says Professor Morey, "the authority of the town government within its own sphere was as essential to the organic structure of the colony as was the authority of the colonial government within its own sphere. A qualified local independence and a qualified central authority were everywhere interwoven as warp and woof into the political fabric. We must see in the development of New England society during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a practical reproduction of those normal principles of federal growth which had presided over the earliest organization of European society, and which were now destined to survive and finally to work out political results in the New World which they were never permitted to attain in the Old."

"It would be instructive to contrast the relatively complete character of the federative system of New

England with the relatively limited extent to which this system was developed in the other colonies. It would also be interesting to show how, in the establishment of the Federal Union of 1787, it was the New England system, represented chiefly by the statesmen of Connecticut and their supporters, which furnished the most decisive elements, not so much, perhaps, in the framing of the branches of the central government as in bringing about that adjustment between the Union as a whole and the States as integral factors of that Union which rendered the true federation of the American states possible. But these subjects lie beyond the limits of the present discussion. They suggest, however, the great importance of the federative system of New England, as presenting to us a sort of connecting link between the oldest and newest phases of political organization, between the institutional system of our Aryan ancestors and that synthesis of localism and centralism which seems to many to be the highest product of modern political evolution—the federal state."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE address before the Proportional Representation League at Saratoga by Mr. William Dudley Foulke, which is published in the *American Magazine of Civics*, is valuable for its discriminating criticism of the various proposed systems of electoral reform.

"Of all the systems of electoral reform, the cumulative vote is that which is the best known and has been most often adopted. It has been used in the municipalities of Pennsylvania, in the school boards of England, and the House of Representatives in Illinois. It has been practiced in the elections in the Cape of Good Hope, after an experience of more than thirty years. In Illinois the state has been so divided that from each senatorial district three members of the House of Representatives are elected. The voters may cast for each of the three candidates three votes, or they may divide their suffrages so as to give three votes for any one candidate, or two for one, one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates. The result has been that in every district of the state the minority party, whether Republican or Democratic, has at least one representative in the legislature. Under this system the party having a majority can always elect two out of the three, and if the minority have more than one-quarter of the votes they can elect one member. This system of cumulative voting has been in use in that state ever since 1872. There has been abundant opportunity for ascertaining its merits and defects. Mr. M. N. Forney, the secretary of the New York association, undertook an elaborate investigation of the effects of this system, sending to every part of the state inquiries as to its practical operation. The replies showed that the system secured representation to minorities of more than one-quarter, that there was little difficulty in its practical operation,

that it lessened the evils of the gerrymander, and led the people to take more interest in public affairs. It made a change of representation easier to accomplish, and by giving a more just representation to both parties in each district it lessened party bitterness.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CUMULATIVE VOTE.

"But the voter must designate on his ticket how his votes were to be distributed, and he might miscalculate. If each voter in the majority party should divide his votes among all three candidates and the minority party should combine upon two, it might happen that the minority would elect two members and the majority only one. In other words, to secure a proper result, each party must estimate with reasonable correctness its own strength before the election. The cumulative system permits proportional representation, but it does not secure it. Moreover, it occasionally happens that when a very popular man is nominated an undue proportion of votes are concentrated upon him and the remaining candidates are elected by a minority. The difficulty is that a voter cannot tell when he is casting more votes than is needed for his favorite. This difficulty is greatly increased where there are more than three candidates in one constituency. For instance, in an election in England for the Finsbury School Council, where there were six members to be chosen and fifteen candidates, the six elected received 27,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000 and 6,000 respectively, and the defeated candidates 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 3,000 and 1,000. This result shows that the representation was not proportional, and that there were a great number of superfluous votes cast for the first candidate. The cumulative vote is a system of minority representation, but not a system of proportional representation. The present system allows minorities no representation at all. The cumulative system allows these their proper representation if they calculate their chances correctly. Certainly this is a great gain, but it is far from perfect."

Mr. Foulke proceeds to describe what are known as "the limited vote," "the graduated vote," "the proxy system," and several others which he considers hardly applicable to American institutions. The systems proposed, respectively by Hare in England and Gove in Massachusetts, are better known to the general public. The best plan considered by Mr. Foulke is that of the competitive free list system, which has been adopted in four of the Swiss cantons. A bill introduced in our House of Representatives by the Hon. Tom. Johnson, of Ohio, applies this system to Congressional elections.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY PLAN.

"Each voter has as many votes as there are representatives to be chosen, and he may distribute them as he pleases among the candidates, giving one vote to each. The parties to which each of these candidates belong are separately designated by title in the

ballot paper. Should the voter not use the entire number of votes to which he is entitled, his votes are counted for the party which he designates. Votes cast count individually for the candidates as well as for the parties. The sum of all the votes cast is divided by the number of members to be elected to give the quota of representation to each. Each party is entitled to as many members as it has quotas, and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each party ticket are the ones elected. After all the candidates receiving quotas are elected, those receiving the largest fractions of quotas fill the remaining places. This plan is as simple as the Australian ballot system, which it supplements. If any citizen desires to run as an independent candidate, a petition signed by 1 per cent. of the voters constitutes a separate nomination and to that extent an independent party. If the voter does not wish to vote a particular ticket, he may vote simply for such candidates as he chooses. In this case his vote will not count in making up the quotas of the respective parties, but it will count in the choice of the candidates within those parties. The plan has already been tested by practical experience and found to be successful. Representation under it has been practically proportional. In Geneva last summer I asked from many sources whether the system was satisfactory and if there was any talk of repealing the law. The answer was uniform that the new plan gave entire satisfaction. 'How can any one object to it,' asked one of the officials, 'when every voter has his fair share of representation?'"

THE REFERENDUM AND LABOR LEGISLATION.

IN the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics*, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell discusses the relation of the Referendum and Initiative to the interests of labor in Switzerland and in America. His conclusion is decidedly unfavorable to the adoption of these proposed remedies of the laborer's wrongs. "In discussing the Referendum from the standpoint of the interests of labor, we must remember that it is essentially a check on legislation, a method by which the people can reject measures, but not in any sense a means of passing laws; and since at the present day the working classes are not in danger of new legislation hostile to their special interests, it is not clear how the Referendum could be a serious benefit to them. On the contrary, it would probably result in the rejection of labor laws at the polls; for, chimerical as such a danger might seem at first sight, the experience in Zurich shows that it is very real. The Referendum, therefore, could not produce legislation for the benefit of the working classes, and would be likely to hinder it. The instrument designed for the popular creation of laws is the Initiative; but it is hardly necessary to discuss this institution at length. It has not been a success in its

native country, and there is no reason to suppose it would work any better elsewhere. It may be noticed, moreover, that, of the few laws it has produced in Switzerland, not one, so far as I know, has been passed in the interest of labor."

THE COMING RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

A VERY significant article, apparently written with authority by Abbé Charbonnel, appears in the *Revue de Paris*, and deals with the Universal Congress of Religions to be held in Paris in the year 1900. He will probably play a great part in the organization of the scheme he has so much to heart, and he has had the good fortune of several long conversations with Cardinal Gibbons concerning this and kindred matters. He was evidently much impressed by the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago, but he scouts the idea that the next Religious Congress should be held at Benares; on the contrary, he insists that in France—and France alone—could such a meeting be organized. Further,—and this is significant coming from the pen of a Continental churchman,—he adds, "It is the Catholic Church that will be called upon to make, in view of a Universal Congress of Religions, the most generous concessions," and he recalls the leading position awarded to the Roman religion at Chicago, where Cardinal Gibbons was asked to open the Congress by a prayer and sermon. "This respectful deference permitted the ancient Church of Christ to take part in this memorable assembly without sacrificing her dignity and divine rights."

NOT A HYPOTHETICAL PROJECT.

The Abbé goes on to state that the forthcoming Congress is no longer a hypothetical project; cardinals, bishops, theologians, scientists, authors and journalists have studied the question, and the approbation and effectual intervention of the two French cardinals have been secured.

M. Bonnet Maury, professor of Protestant theology and European delegate to the late Parliament of Religions held at Chicago, is laboring to secure the assistance of the French Reformed Church, and the Grand Rabbi, Zadoc Khan, has officially communicated his adhesion to the scheme, as well as that of the French Jewish Consistory.

Cardinal Gibbons, during his late visit to Rome, spoke to the Pope on the subject of the coming Congress, and he has communicated the result of the interview to the author of this article.

The Holy Father does not wish to play any official part in the Congress of Religions, but he regards the project with entire approval and pleasure. He watched with the keenest pleasure all that occurred at the Parliament of Religions, where, to a certain extent, was realized his dream of universal peace, the reunion of the Churches, and the reconciliation between social and evangelical justice. The Abbé Charbonnel entirely condemns the scheme lately suggested for a History of Christianity Exhi-

bition, and he points out that the Congress of Religions would have nothing to do with such a theatrical type of enterprise.

FUTURE OF THE ARID WEST.

A CANDID and well considered study of the irrigation problem is contributed by the Hon. Edmund G. Ross, ex-Governor of New Mexico, to the *North American Review*. Mr. Ross asserts that the demand for appropriations of public lands and moneys for irrigation purposes in the far West has served to retard, rather than to advance, the general institution of irrigation in places where it is needed and practicable. The notion that results can be secured only through great capitalized corporations based on large donations of land from the Government, has had its day, he says, and hereafter greater attention must be given to individual enterprise.

How to water the arid regions and thereby reduce them to successful popular cultivation and settlement is still an unsolved problem, says Mr. Ross. In the more northerly sections snow and rain lessen the difficulty of solution, but in New Mexico and Arizona conditions are essentially different, and the problem more difficult.

IRRIGATION IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

"In these territories the Rocky Mountains gradually diminish in altitude and abruptness, till they fall away and end in great mesas or elevated plateaus along the Mexican border, arid and hot in summer, and which, though abounding in the elements of fertility, remain for lack of water as barren as Sahara. There are rainfalls and occasionally snow in winter, but so seldom and so slight, as a rule, that the arid atmosphere soon dissipates the most that falls, and their moisture is gone. There are a number of streams, such as the Rio Grande, and the Pecos in New Mexico, and the Gila, the Salt and others in Arizona, reinforced by a considerable number of smaller ones, with the usual affluents, which, fed by the melting snows from the North, often run bankfull in the later weeks of winter and early spring, and also for some days after the brief midsummer rains; but their volume soon diminishes, and in the months when their waters are most needed for the growing crops their flow is slackened, while not infrequently at the still later season for irrigation the farmer finds himself without water, especially in the more southerly sections, below the localities of supply in the North.

"For these reasons, in the greater portions of the mountain districts, any general, coherent or connected system of irrigation is impossible; but limited, detached and independent irrigation is practicable everywhere, though, of course, in very limited localities, as in the more elevated mountain areas, where irrigation is possible only in crude ways. It is only on the plains and in the larger valleys that extensive irrigation works can be made applicable or

large investments of capital profitable. In other and smaller isolated mountain areas, the methods of storage, distribution and application must vary according to the configuration of the land, and be confined to limited districts, the rugged nature of the mountains rendering impossible any general system of conserving or distributing the waters or the snow fall. This must be done by the construction of isolated catchment basins in the arroyos and depressions that abound throughout the mountains, from which the water can be distributed to the larger valleys and plateaus lower down. The varying altitude of the sections in which water storage and cultivation can be made profitable is from 3,000 to 8,000 feet, and the clear, dry, bracing atmosphere is charged with health giving properties."

IRRIGATION AND STATEHOOD.

Mr. Ross contends that the public domain should be utilized entirely in the interest of those who seek it for homestead purposes solely, and that it should be guarded from spoliation by corporations.

"Next in importance to the reclamation of land for the production of food stuffs and its preparation for homes for the people, is the prevention, as far as possible, of its absorption by capitalists for speculative purposes. Any measure that left the arid lands open to such absorption would defeat the first and most important purpose of their reclamation. In the case of New Mexico, with whose needs I am most familiar, I would make the institution of a system of irrigation a condition precedent to admission to statehood, as without the reclamation of its arid lands there would be little value in statehood. New Mexico has remained in its original territorial condition for nearly fifty years, and it is in many respects, practically in nearly the same economic condition as at the time of its acquisition from Mexico—a mere satrapy of no consequence politically, and of very little in any other respect. There is no good reason for the longer continuance of this condition, but it will continue so long as her lands remain impossible of development. Admission to statehood will not of itself attract people or capital, or materially or permanently change existing conditions; but statehood in connection with irrigation will.

"The plan I have in mind is simple and easily understood and could also be readily applied to the other mountain communities of the arid West. Let Congress enact that at a given time, say two years from the date of enactment, a convention shall be held for the preparation of a constitution for the new state. Fix the time for the popular vote of the territory on that proposed constitution at not less than a year subsequent to the promulgation of that act, and arrange that upon the approval of that constitution by Congress and the President the act of admission shall be complete. The act of Congress authorizing a constitution should also provide that upon the admission of New Mexico to the Union as a state, the territory shall be at once vested with

the title to all public lands therein at the date of that act, on condition that it shall within a reasonable time, to be fixed by Congress, commence the work of reclamation by irrigation, authority having been given it to borrow specified sums of money from time to time therefor, and also on condition that as such lands are satisfactorily reclaimed they shall be sold to actual occupants only, at the actual cost of reclamation and in tracts of not more than forty acres to each actual settler. The capacity of the lands of New Mexico for production has been fully tested through several generations, but that capacity has not been developed to any general extent because of the inadequacy of private enterprise to such a work, and because they belong to a general government that has no constitutional right or power to engage in internal improvements. It is folly to ask the general government to expend the public revenues for the benefit of a locality. These arid lands never have been and never can become a source of revenue in the hands of the government. The state, however, by the plan suggested, can reclaim and develop them if permitted to do so, fit them for prosperous homes for tens of thousands of the now landless, homeless people of the country, and make them a source of revenue without the cost of one dollar to the government. I believe that the state, thus endowed, will find little difficulty in procuring the necessary means to enable it, by a judicious administration of the trust, to fit for cultivation every reclaimable acre within its boundaries in a reasonable time, and locate a farmer on every one of its forty acre tracts."

Mr. Ross is confident that much can be accomplished at small expense by adopting the Mexican method of irrigation from small streams—not by damming, but by placing an obstruction in the middle of each stream and diverting the waters to a side channel, and thence to a ditch. Mr. Ross says in conclusion :

IRRIGATION AND HOME-MAKING.

"It may be objected that the plan I have outlined would be subject to abuse. Is it possible to suggest any effective plan for this purpose that would not be open to the same criticism? Yet it cannot be denied that the opportunities for willful misdirection of the public domain would thus be reduced to the minimum. As a rule, actual settlers only would become possessed of the lands and that of itself would be a great gain. As a rule, too, very considerable areas would be rendered tillable which are not at all likely to be so improved in the absence of any similar provision by the government, and that would be another great gain; and all done at a small cost to the settler, in comparison with the value to him of the land so redeemed, and at no cost in the end to the state or the United States. Of the more than sixty million acres of public land in New Mexico, at least half could be made subject to successful cultivation, adding correspondingly to the tillable area and to the wealth of the world, and afford-

ing comfortable homes, in addition to its present population, for a quarter of a million of producing people.

AN INTERNATIONAL NAVY.

IN the November *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Walter Mitchell presents a very striking prospectus of "The Future of Naval Warfare." Instead of thinking, as Captain Mahan does, that it is absolutely necessary for the nations of the earth to keep in constant preparation for pounding at each other on the high seas, Mr. Mitchell believes the logical development of the great navies to be a consolidation of all the powers into an international navy. Whatever be the feasibility of his scheme, the arguments for such an institution are certainly strong. In the first place, combats between the great modern war vessels will become more and more terrible, ending, if effectively at all, in frightful catastrophes. In the second place, Mr. Mitchell thinks these catastrophes, no matter how numerous, are not essential in deciding international disputes. It is the land warfare which really brings things to a crisis. Therefore, Mr. Mitchell concludes that naval warfare is relatively useless, as well as horrible.

He can see certain excellent uses for a navy, but not in the way of ramming ships to destruction.

A MARITIME POLICE SERVICE.

"Under mutual treaties, drawn up by a maritime congress, each power might agree to maintain its quota of a general navy for the needs of a maritime police service. This would cover the chief utility of a navy in time of peace; the charting of coasts, the planting of lighthouse and danger signals, the scientific study and experiment which navigation profits by, the work of rescue, the prevention and punishment of crime on the high seas, and the destruction of derelicts. Such a united navy would enforce all decrees of admiralty courts, and would compel the resort to arbitration in all the vexed and vexing questions between sea-bounded peoples. If the chief naval powers once entered into this plan, all the lesser ones would be constrained to join the league. The obstacles which stand in the way of a universal land federation do not exist for a nautical confederacy, for the sea is a kingdom, an empire, or a republic (as one may choose to style it) of and by itself. It has to a great extent a common language, and in a still greater degree a community of thought and feeling, an unwritten law of usage, and a nautical homogeneity rising above the bonds of race and speech. The forecastle of almost every ocean-going ship is cosmopolitan."

PATROLING THE HIGH ROADS OF THE OCEAN.

"Then, again, owing to the larger use of steam, navigation tends more and more to settled routes. The fisheries are confined to narrower limits. The coasting trade of nations, between their own terminal points, follows, of course, the one familiar track.

The old mercantile adventuring, in which ships were to be found anywhere and everywhere, is a thing of the past, and much of the sea is as solitary as the pathless forest. Hence the duty of an international navy could be concentrated with great advantage at certain stations and along ocean lanes. One can readily grasp the value of a sea-patrol along the three-mile-wide track of transatlantic commerce. With ships of the highest excellence, stored with provisions and supplies of every sort, carrying salvage crews, and cruising with almost the precision of the life-savers of the coast-guard as they walk their beat on shore, the chances of every shipwrecked or distressed vessel would be vastly bettered. The derelict, now one of the leading perils of the sea, would disappear from the list of marine dangers, and the dread of icebergs and field-ice would be greatly lessened, if cruisers were constantly watching for and reporting the drifting danger. One frequent maritime incident is for a vessel in distress to be spoken by another under conditions which even the unselfish and almost boundless generosity of the seafaring class cannot overcome. A master's first duty is to his ship's company, the crew and passengers under his care. The sea Samaritan, with his men on short allowance and a crippled craft, may, however unwillingly, have to pass by on the other side. How greatly would he be relieved were his the moral certainty of being able, within twenty-four hours, to report the case to a naval commander whose special office would be to hasten to the rescue!"

NO MORE "COMMERCE-DESTROYING."

Mr. Mitchell thinks that the swift cruisers which several countries are constructing, with a view to sweeping the trading vessels of their antagonists from the face of the sea, will be highly successful in doing so in case of a marine war, and he anticipates that "the temptation of large prize money will keep the fleet of cruisers from seeking battle with their like, while wealthy and unarmed traders are to be picked up. When they fight it will be, it is to be feared, after the fashion of Prince Hal and Poins toward Falstaff, Bardolph and Pistol."

The objection is anticipated which might come from a great maritime power like England, with nests of colonies to protect all over the world. But Mr. Mitchell says the scheme proposed would make the international league directly responsible for that protection. "Nothing in its terms would hinder free transportation of troops and supplies between any parts of the same empire, to India, Australia, South Africa and Canada." He broaches the possible directions in which England may go to war, and attempts to show that in the case of each one a navy is comparatively unimportant. In his prospectus for this notable revolution he provides for the assignment of the naval vessels of belligerents to duty at stations divided by meridian or equatorial lines, which device would save the anomalous situation of having two nations at war on land, and at peace

and in league together at sea. "The Pacific could be made the ground of one fleet, the Atlantic of the other; neutral powers could be expected to see that the compact was duly kept."

THE NAVAL WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

An Imaginary Picture of a Sea Fight.

IN *Longman's Magazine* Mr. James Eastwick concludes his spirited description of the naval battle of the future, which he holds will be decided by the introduction of the automatic gun. We noticed last month his new *Centurion*, and how she behaved herself. He continues the narrative in the October number, and makes the *Centurion* smash single-handed a French squadron of three ironclads and one cruiser. The story is full of passages of lurid vigor. We quote the following passage of how the *Centurion* in her death throes made a triumphant effort against two French ironclads, the *Charlemagne* and the *Jauréguiberry*. The rapid firing of the *Centurion* had so smashed up the *Jauréguiberry* that the French admiral's last chance was to ram and go down with his adversary. At the same time the *Charlemagne*, which had been very severely maimed, steamed down on the British ship from the starboard. The writer is on the *Centurion* in charge of the guns in one of the turrets, watching the onrush of the *Jauréguiberry*. He says:

AN ATTEMPT TO RAM.

"The other was drawing up at full speed. Every second we could see more clearly the red point of her ram lifting amid the foam round her bows as she rose on the swell. She was now but five cables off. We laid fair on that advancing ram and began to fire. Loud along our decks rang the cry, 'Ready away, boarders.' A torpedo or two from the enemy flashed away somewhere, or, at least, I was told so afterward—at the moment I had neither eyes nor ears for anything but that sharp stem. Through the blinding rain and spray, through the incessant flame from the great muzzles in front of me, I watched it draw nearer and nearer, the white smother around her now flying before the gale, now leaping up in columns of spray and smoke from our bursting shell; would she touch us or not? Now she was within three cables; she lifted her forefoot clear out of the water as she rose on a giant billow, and as she lifted it I saw two shots strike just by the point of her ram. She dipped on the instant, and as quick as thought we were ready again waiting for her to rise on another wave, but now she faltered and swerved, and then she seemed to rise higher than before. Crash went our shells into that rising bow, and still it faltered and rose; then I saw what was happening and asked leave through the telephone to cease firing on the sinking ship. Answer there was none, but the howling of the wind and sea, and the shrill rattle-rattle of some

machine guns in the foretops of the sinking foe. Now she swung round head to sea, and nearly broadside on, a short cable's length off, heeling heavily over toward us, and raising her bows high in the air. We could see her crew crowding her shattered decks and tumbling in heaps into her scuppers; and as we tossed on the seas we seemed to look right down into the black vortex closing round her. There was a roar as of bursting boilers; a murky torrent of water and ashes spouted up through her funnels, then the waves rolled over her in an angry swirl and the great ship was gone.

"We were rolling on the edge of that swirl in a way that threatened to have the guns off their sides. I was singing out to secure them with the electric brakes when a voice shouted, 'Look out, sir, she's right aboard us!' I turned at the word, and sure enough, through the driving scud, close on our starboard loomed the huge shadow of the *Charlemagne*.

THE TORPEDO.

"'Hard over; continue the firing,' was the word. Alas! it was easily said, but as for the ship, she was like a log, and what a time it seemed before the guns came round! At last we got ours round, and all four swept her point-blank almost at the same moment. She swerved, and faltered; again the roar of the great guns and the crash and rattle of the bursting shells thundered together. There was a shock and a hollow boom somewhere near our bows, and a great column of water spouted up, flooding everything forward. Again the great guns roared, there was another shock, this time astern, and another water spout all speckled with splinters and pieces of plating; then somehow or other the two ships fell on board each other, broadside on.

"In another minute every man that could move was on her decks. It was just one jump and rush and that was all, for every living thing on her seemed to have been slain or stunned by the terrible blast of our point-blank broadsides.

"The two ships were fast to each other, thumping and grinding together at every roll and swaying about in a fashion that might make both of them broach to at any moment. I tried to find some steering gear on board the prize; the only thing that I could discover was the stump of a binnacle and the supports from which a wheel had been blown away, while close by lay a mangled figure in the uniform of a rear-admiral of France."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The havoc wrought by the shells was terrible. The *Charlemagne* had no sooner been boarded and captured than it was discovered that the *Centurion* was fast sinking. She had been smashed by torpedoes stern and stem, and in a few minutes she went to the bottom. The *Charlemagne* was hardly in better plight, and it was with great difficulty that she was patched up so as to keep afloat until she reached Gibraltar:

"The first thing to be done was to find some means

of controlling her helm; clearly the steering gear on deck was past hope, so I went below, into a state of things which surpassed my wildest dreams. Not a gun was left servicable between decks; nine-tenths of her crew had been blown into every shape into which 'high' explosives can twist and shatter human flesh and bone; her main and battery decks were smashed into great holes, even the beams being wrenched and twisted; her sides were in some places rent, in others blown away altogether; and though her belts seemed fairly whole, her protective deck was cut through in many places by the heads or splinters of shell. Through her torn sides the heavy seas were flooding her every moment, and great masses of water were finding their way into her hold."

We cannot, of course, express any opinion as to the merits or possibilities of Mr. Eastwick's new *Centurion* with its automatic guns fired below the water line. There is no doubt, however, that he has given a very vivid picture of what at any moment may become a ghastly reality.

BATTLE SONGS OF THE GERMANS.

WHILE Germany is commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war with France, the German magazines are reviving the patriotic songs which are said to have roused to enthusiasm the sons of the Fatherland in the struggle with their French neighbor.

According to Herr Theo Seelmann, who writes in Heft 27 of the *Universum*, patriotic songs are the noblest of national hymns. Sung by millions of men, no one asks at the time of their appearance how they have originated or whence they have come, but when the occasion which called them forth is past, attention is gladly turned to their origin and history. Herr Seelmann first gives a brief account of the Prussian "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" whose history has already been fully dealt with in recent numbers of the *Konservative Monatsschrift*. Next we have the story of Ernst Moritz Arndt's "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" with the melody by Gustav Reichardt. In 1840 Nikolaus Becker achieved sudden fame by his "Rheinlied." He died in 1845, and this year being the jubilee anniversary of the song, the story of its author is told both in the *Universum* and in Heft 2 of *Ueber Land und Meer*. No fewer than seventy composers have set it to music, including men like Schumann, Marschner and Kreutzer.

Becker's song, however, was soon driven into the background by Hoffmann von Fallersleben's "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," written in Heligoland. If the songs of Becker and Hoffmann von Fallersleben were directed against France, Karl Friederich Strass's "Schleswig-Holstein" song diverted the attention of the patriots northward, where German soil was threatened by Denmark. The original text was by M. F. Chemnitz, and when C. G.

Bellmann composed the music, the song's fame was assured. Similarly, "Die Wacht am Rhein," written by Max Schneckenburger in 1840, did not become the common property of the people till it was set to music by Carl Wilhelm in 1854. Even then the song did not have its opportunity till war was declared against France, and though the composer was still among the living, it was with no little difficulty that the poet was identified.

A few older songs date from the outbreak of the war—e.g., Dr. Kreussler's "König Wilhelm sass ganz heiter." On July 13, 1871, when Count Eulenburg was commanded to spend the day with the late Emperor William at Ems, he presented his Imperial Majesty with a copy of this song in handsome blue silk and silver cover, and informed him that the author had first sent the song to his son after the battle of Wörth. The Emperor expressed his pleasure by decorating the worthy doctor.

Another popular figure of the war was Fusilier Kutschke, whose song "Was kraucht denn dort im Busch herum?" was on every tongue. Kutschke writes: "On August 3, 1870, from 11 to 1 in the night I was on duty at Queichheim, near Landau, with my friend Breiter. We heard a rustling in the bushes and Breiter called out: 'Was mag dort wohl 'rum kriechen?' and rhyming with him I rejoined, 'Was kriegst dort 'rum? Napoleum.' As soon as I was released from duty I retired to a barn and went on with the song, and by early morning it was quite finished. I read it aloud to Breiter, others came to hear it, many copied it, and thus it 'found its way' out into the world."

Meanwhile the "Napoleum Song" had been forgotten except by those who fought in the war, but now when the Germans are enjoying their victories over again, their gratitude makes it a pleasant duty to remember that it was chiefly owing to the enthusiasm in the hearts of the people called forth in a great measure by these patriotic songs, and not merely by blood and iron, that they were crowned with success.

The Trumpeter of Mars-la-Tour.

In Heft 28 of the *Universum* Herr O. Elster gives us an interesting sketch of the famous trumpeter of Mars-la-Tour—August Binkebank, whose fate is graphically described in a poem by Freiligrath. At Mars-la-Tour Binkebank took part in the celebrated death ride of the Bredow Brigade.

The enemy had taken up a safe position, and the Prussians found it necessary to clear the way for the hard pressed infantry of their sixth division by ordering their cavalry brigade to attack the sixth French army corps. The engagement took place at two in the afternoon, and at first the loss to the Prussians was very small, while the French artillery was almost totally destroyed. By and by the French cavalry surrounded the Prussian squadron, whose horses were by that time quite exhausted; and when 3,300 French soldiers fell on the handful of 400 Prussians, there could be little doubt as to the result.

The Prussians were compelled to retreat, hotly pursued by the French cavalry. Their loss was now very heavy, but the heroic attack was nothing less than a death ride. Binkebank was the only trumpeter out of the eleven belonging to the regiment who escaped death, but he did not know that a bullet had gone through his bugle scroll over his back till he was ordered to blow the roll call, and a poor hoarse sound was all the blast he could produce.

A SKETCH OF GENERAL MILES.

IN the November *McClure's* Major George E. Pond sketches the career of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the new ranking officer of the United States Army. Major Pond describes the veteran soldier as "an erect, strongly built man of 56, looking fit to rough it with the youngest subaltern in frontier campaigning, though his hair, once brown and curling over a broad forehead, has become like his moustache, all sprinkled with gray; the nose the conquering beak of the soldier, his steadfast blue-gray eyes consorting well with the firm lines near his mouth and chin to denote fixity of purpose and a resolute will."

General Miles' remotest ancestor was a Baptist preacher, who varied his efforts for the Church by commanding a company in King Philip's war. General Miles was brought up on a farm, and raised a company to join the Massachusetts infantry when the Civil War broke out. He was in every battle but one of the Army of the Potomac, and conducted himself with the most distinguished gallantry in the many fierce actions, having at the end of the war received four wounds that might have easily proved fatal.

But General Miles is more universally known as an Indian fighter, and in his six campaigns in the West he made the most remarkable record for firmness, quickness and unflinching courage. "He cut loose from methods that had only custom to recommend them, and turned to account his experience in the Civil War. He believed in giving hostile forces no rest until they were subdued. If the winter made campaigning hard for the troops, it must be made worse for the Indians, with villages to care for and dearth of supplies."

Major Pond's detailed sketch of the various Indian campaigns reads like a novel, and in them General Miles' rank did not dissuade him from often venturing into situations of picturesque peril. It is fresh in all Americans' minds how successfully he suppressed the "Messiah" outbreak of 1890, and how in a different sort of task four years later he brought law and order out of the chaos that the Chicago strikes had made.

"A member of various social organizations, General Miles yet takes much more pleasure in home than in club life. He has the happy art of making strong and loyal friends. He has always enjoyed outdoor sports and athletic exercises and did not miss, you may be sure, being at the America's cup races in

September. He is fond of horseback riding and appears to great advantage mounted, but has come to prefer the bicycle; and in his daily spins on the wheel his daughter or his son, a lad about to enter his teens, is often his companion. He likes to have pet animals about him, especially good dogs; and his pets,' as a friend once said, 'are the pets of the whole family.'

"In manner the General is quiet and self-controlled, but none the less affable and courteous, and it has been remarked that he never refuses to see anybody who calls upon him. Perhaps it is a systematic method in routine work, with a habit of beginning as soon as possible whatever has to be done, that gives him this abundant leisure for visitors. The members of his family have access to his library in his working hours, and never seem to disturb him. He is free from affectations and presents no eccentricities or angularities with which to point a 'character sketch.' He likes a joke and in conversation has an agreeable, well modulated voice, which, of late, has frequently been heard in public addresses. General Miles also is an exceptionally good listener. Much of his leisure lately has been taken up with writing a book on the growth of the West, particularly as he has observed that growth during the last twenty years."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WOLSELEY.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* appears a character sketch of the new Commander-in-Chief of the British Army by a writer, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison, who first met Lord Wolseley early in the sixties, when, as Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, he came to Canada to take his first command.

Wolseley was at that time just turned thirty years of age, and his appearance is thus described by Colonel Denison in giving an account of their first meeting: "At the time of the Fenian raid, on the morning of the 3d of June, 1866, at Bown's Farm, a few miles from Fort Erie, Colonel Peacocke ordered me at daylight to push on with my command and reconnoiter towards the village. I pushed on very rapidly, and the Fenians, having decamped during the night, I was very soon in possession of Fort Erie. I was engaged in looking after some men who had been wounded in the skirmish of the previous evening, and after a few prisoners, stragglers, whom we had picked up, when I saw a mounted officer coming rapidly up the road looking sharply in every direction. He was dressed in undress staff uniform, a blue frock coat, a cap with a straight peak of the French pattern, then in use, and wore his moustache and imperial in the style adopted by the late Emperor Napoleon III. I was impressed at once with the sharp, alert look which nothing seemed to escape. I had heard so much from the La Prairie men about Colonel Wolseley that I recognized him at once. He asked me my name and my corps, and I told him, and asked him if he was not Colonel Wolseley; he

said he was and made some inquiries as to the condition of affairs. That was my introduction to Colonel Wolseley, and I have ever since considered it to be a great privilege to look upon him as a friend. He had come from Montreal to Toronto, and on to Chippewa and to Fort Erie with extraordinary rapidity."

HIS VARIOUS COMMANDS.

He was evidently very popular in Canada. Colonel Denison says: "The subsequent career of Lord Wolseley has proved that the Canadian Militia showed a keen insight in fully appreciating his capacity, and all over Canada to-day thousands of those who served under him and who have watched and followed his brilliant career ever since with the deepest interest are delighted, but not astonished, to find their old commander in the highest military position in the Empire."

In 1873 Wolseley was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast; in 1874, Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces; in 1876, military member of the Council of India; in 1878, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus; in 1879, Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief; in 1880 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army. "In every one of these positions," says Lieut.-Colonel Denison, "under varied conditions, and among a variety of different races, Lord Wolseley was uniformly successful, and in so marked a degree did he stand out from all his comrades that he was jocularly termed 'our only General.'"

In 1882 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army operating in Egypt. And in this most important of his commands he displayed his greatest military genius and ability. "When he arrived at Alexandria he found that Arabi Pasha had fortified strongly the road from there to Cairo. He decided to avoid the fortification by a flank movement, but in order that his plans might succeed absolute secrecy was essential and it was desirable that the enemy should be misled by false information as to his designs. His method of securing these ends was very ingenious and showed a remarkable knowledge of human nature. He had to move his army by means of the fleet, so he called his principal officers together and told them in confidence what his plans were. He explained to them that the fleet carrying his army would sail with sealed orders and would go to Aboukir Bay, and from there he would operate upon the flank of Arabi Pasha's communication between Alexandria and Cairo. His divisional generals approved of the plan. In a few days the secret had filtered from the generals to their staff officers and from there to the newspaper men, and in the English papers and in Alexandria rumors of the proposed movement on Aboukir Bay leaked out. The fleet sailed out toward Aboukir Bay, and opening their sealed orders steamed on in accordance with them to Port Said and to Ismailia, and then it was seen that the Suez Canal was covered, the line of com-

munications with India as well as England guarded, and a road to Cairo much shorter than that from Alexandria, and one on which there was no great river to cross, opened to them.

"Every one recognized at once the great strategical ability shown, and when, a short time afterward the famous night march in battle order was made across the desert, and the lines of Tel-el-Kebir stormed with a rush in the early dawn, every one was astonished at the boldness of the conception and the marvelous skill with which it was carried out.

"Lord Wolseley is a man of bold and determined character, and is not afraid of results. He has always recognized and rewarded good and zealous service in his subordinates. He has no patience with the idle, careless and selfish drones. He is as severe on that class as he is appreciative of the opposite. He has endeavored to gather around him the ablest and best men in the army.

"Lord Wolseley is about five feet eight inches in height, with a well-knit, active figure, erect and soldier-like, with a fresh complexion, clear, bright, blue eyes and hair now almost white. He is like good wine in that he improves with age. His great success has not changed his kindly, friendly manner. Those who have done good service under him can count on his warm friendship. No man has ever stood more firmly by his friends than he has, and no man gets more loyal and hearty support than he does. He has many enemies, but they are, as I have said, the useless drones, and those who do not know him.

"His appointment as Commander-in-Chief is a distinct gain to the British people, for we know that under his guidance the military strength of the Empire will be put in the most effective condition possible, and we in Canada who had him with us for nearly nine years in the troublous times from the Trent affair to the Red River Rebellion, who found out and recognized his military genius, can only wish him every success in his high and honorable position, feeling that if a great war should occur in the near future we have the best soldier to lead us that our army has produced since Marlborough."

In Praise of the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Arthur Griffiths, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Advancement in the (British) Army," tarries by the way for a moment to say what he thinks of Lord Wolseley: "The new Commander-in-Chief will, no doubt, be invested with large powers, and will not shrink from using them. Not the least hopeful of the many anticipations encouraged by Lord Wolseley's appointment is that he will undertake to select, and this in the most fearless, independent manner. He has the courage of his opinions, and withal the strongest sense of duty, with a gift of penetration into character which amounts to genius. The best proof of this, if proof were needed, has been his unerring choice of his lieutenants and assistants throughout his distinguished career. The best men in the army, the most noted, many who have risen

to great distinction, made their first mark on Lord Wolseley's staff or under his orders. There was at one time a very erroneous impression abroad, and it has indeed been revived recently, that Lord Wolseley was the centre of a narrow clique, the so-called "ring" which monopolized the good things of the profession, and outside which no one, however capable, could hope to make his way. If clique there was it embraced the whole army; the ring was a wide, ever-widening circle, which drew constantly within it the choicest spirits of the service. Nothing is more certain than that Lord Wolseley has always been keenly on the lookout for the best ability, has been prompt to recognize, eager to utilize it, not for himself alone, but in the best interests of the state. Another mistaken idea is that the new Commander-in-Chief is not in touch, not in close sympathy, with the army at large. No one knows it better, more intimately, has clearer ideas of what is best for it, a deeper and more abiding affection for it and for his comrades of all ranks, high and low. Any doubt on this head has been completely removed during the period of his Irish command now approaching its close. Lord Wolseley has shown in the most substantial manner that he is before everything the soldier's friend. Officers generally have found, possibly to their surprise, that his knowledge of them is much deeper than a passing acquaintance, and none who are worth it, none who are keen and capable, will fail to be duly appreciated by him."

IN PRAISE OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

IN the *Humanitarian*, the Countess Anna Karpiste, writing on "The Position of Russian Women," says a great deal to their credit: "As compared with the women of other European countries, Russian women work more and weep less, they love and they hate in perhaps greater intensity, they marry with more deliberation, they abide by their choice more firmly, they exalt their mission of motherhood more highly, and on the bearing and rearing of their children they lavish all their energies of mind and body. To have strong and healthy children, sons strong as lion's whelps, and daughters flawless as doves, is the primary ambition of every normal Russian woman, and in the upper and educated classes of society she often chooses her husband (when she has the choice), not from passion, not from love, not for place or riches or power, but with an eye to this purpose solely—'Will he make a good father of my children?'"

She speaks equally favorably as to the political and social position of her countrywomen. She says: "In conclusion I should like to aver that the lot of a Russian woman is a happy one, whatever may be her class. Comparisons are odious, but if we compare the actual position, I should say that on the whole the position of Russian women was better than that of English women and their influence, politically and socially, was greater."

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN.

THE November *McClure's* opens with the first installment of the second important serial "feature" which this lively and readable magazine has undertaken. This is no less than the history of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. McClure's introductory editorial expresses astonishment that only one periodical has availed itself of this subject, of such absorbing interest to Americans, and it is further announced that this coming history, which is edited by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, will occupy itself to a much greater proportion with the youthful annals of the great president than any previous biographies have done. The bright particular boast of the enterprise is, however, the extraordinary number of pictures of Lincoln and his surroundings which have been gathered together, and indeed the array of portraits is exceedingly attractive and valuable.

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME.

When Lincoln was only seven years old his family migrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and the home which was made in the forests of that—in those days—backwoods state is thus described by Miss Tarbell:

"On arriving at the new farm an axe was put into the boy's hands, and he was set to work to help build the 'half-face camp' which for a year was the home of the Lincolns, and to aid in clearing a field for corn. There were few more primitive homes in the wilderness of Indiana in 1816 than this of young Lincoln's, and there were few families, even in that day, who were forced to practice more makeshifts to get a living. The cabin which took the place of the 'half-face camp' had but one room, with a loft above. For a long time there was no window, door, or floor; not even the traditional deer-skin hung before the exit, nor the oiled paper over the opening for light, nor the puncheon covering on the ground on which they trod.

"The furniture was painfully primitive. Their bedstead, or, rather, bed-frame, was still made of poles held up by two outer posts, and the ends made firm by inserting the poles in auger-holes that had been bored in a log which was a part of the wall of the cabin; skins were its chief covering. Little Abraham was not so well off as this even, his bed being a heap of dry leaves in the corner of the loft, to which he mounted by means of pegs driven into the wall. The table and chairs were of the rudest sort—rough slabs of wood in which holes were bored and legs fitted in.

"The food, if coarse, was usually abundant, though sometimes the variety was painfully small. Of game there was plenty—deer, bear, pheasants, wild turkeys, ducks, birds of all kinds. There were fish in the streams, and wild fruits of many kinds in the woods in the summer, and these were dried for winter use; but the difficulty of raising and milling corn and wheat was very great. Indeed, in many places in the West, the first flour cake was

a historical event. 'Corn dodger' was the everyday bread of the Lincoln household, the wheat cake being a reserved dainty for Sunday mornings.

"Potatoes were the only vegetables raised in any quantity, and there were times in the Lincoln family when they were the only food on the table; a fact proved to posterity by the oft-repeated remark of Abraham to his father after the latter had asked a blessing over a dish of roasted potatoes—that they were 'mighty poor blessings.' Not only were potatoes all the Lincolns had for dinner sometimes, they were all they had on occasions to offer to guests; for one of their neighbors tells of calling there once when raw potatoes, pared and washed, were passed around and eaten as apples."

MRS. LINCOLN'S KITCHEN OUTFIT.

"The most important item was the Dutch oven. 'The old-fashioned deep iron skillet,' says one familiar with the life of the period, 'with its strong iron lid, on which were piled the red coals to bake whatever the skillet might contain for the family to eat, the crane and its pot—these were the cooking and furnishing outfit of the Lincoln household. There was no floor in the cabin, and nothing spoke of comfort, except the cheerful, blazing wood fire, which did its utmost to give a rosy hue to the bare room, which contained but rude makeshifts.'

"An important article in the primitive kitchen outfit was the 'gritter.' It was made by flattening out an old piece of tin, punching it full of holes, and nailing it to a board. Upon this all sorts of things were grated, even ears of corn, in which slow way enough meal was sometimes secured for bread. Old tin made many other little contrivances besides the 'gritter,' and every scrap to be found was carefully saved. Most of the dishes were of pewter; the spoons, iron; the knives and forks, horn-handled.

"Mrs. Lincoln and her daughters of course made their own soap and candles, and if they had cotton or wool to wear they had literally to grow it.

LINCOLN AS A HIRED HAND.

"He was remarkably strong for his years, and the work he could do in a day was a decided advantage to Thomas Lincoln. The axe which had been put into his hand to help in making the first clearing, he had never been allowed to drop; indeed, as he says himself, 'from that till within his twenty-third year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument.' Besides, he drove the team, cut down the elm and linn brush with which the stock was often fed, learned to handle the old shovel-plow, to wield the sickle, to thresh the wheat with a flail, to fan and clean it with a sheet, to go to mill and turn the hard earned grist into flour; in short, he learned all the trades the settler's boy must know, and well enough so that when his father did not need him he could hire him to the neighbors. Thomas Lincoln also taught him the rudiments of carpentry and cabinet making, and kept him busy some of the time as his assistant in

his trade. There are houses still standing, in and near Gentryville, on which it is said he worked. The families of Lamar, Jones, Crawford, Gentry, Turnham and Richardson all claim the honor of having employed him upon their cabins.

"As he grew older he became one of the strongest and most popular 'hands' in the vicinity, and much of his time was spent as a 'hired boy' on some neighbor's farm. For twenty-five cents a day—paid to his father—he was hostler, plowman, wood-chopper and carpenter, besides helping the women with the 'chores.' For them, so say the legends, he was ready to carry water, make the fire, even tend the baby. No wonder that a laborer who never refused to do anything asked of him, who could 'strike with a mallet heavier blows' and 'sink an axe deeper into the wood' than anybody else in the community, and who at the same time was general help for the women, never lacked a job in Gentryville."

PROFESSOR SLOANE ON THE WRITING OF HISTORY.

IN an article on "History and Democracy," with which is opened the first number of *The American Historical Review*, Prof. William M. Sloane, of Princeton, points out that the written history of one generation will not suffice for another, that every age demands a history written from its own point of view, with reference to its own social condition, its thought, its beliefs and its acquisitions, one that shall be comprehensible to the men who live in it. In other words history will not stay written. The reason for this is not that truth, justice, honor, the great principles of human association, have changed, but "that man's appreciation of them has steadily grown clearer as his determination to live up to them has grown stronger, and as the individual has become ever more conscious of his powers, both physical and intellectual."

"At the dawn of history man was the bond-slave of a vague but extensive kinship,—the gens or clan or tribe or city-community; his story has been one of slow and steady approach to an emancipation from the despotism of all kinship except that of the normal monogamous family by which the human species is best propagated and without the institution of which it reverts to the level of the brute. Power has been exercised successively or intermittently by patriarchal, theocratic, military or dynastic sanction until in these last days it is resident in the associated masses of men constituting what we call nations, and is imperfectly, though imperiously, expressed by the behests of majorities. These we obey because of an instinctive conviction that with the advance of education and the spread of knowledge there has been a more or less perfect grasp of truth by an ever increasing number of human beings, until now the majority is likely, in the long run, to decide upon any public question more correctly than the minor-

ity. The latter, when oppressed, have always by common consent the indefeasible right to turn themselves into a majority by the agitation of their principles.

"Since, then, the individual and the nation interact more rapidly and completely one upon the other than ever before, the facts of their interaction become more numerous and its forms more complex, until contemporary history is apparently the most complex conceivable. If, as we generally admit, the more complex organism is the higher, and progress an advance from simplicity to complexity, this result is a very desirable one and deserves to be described with minuteness and eloquence. Mere political history, for example, will no longer suffice for a public hungering after information. The social, industrial, commercial, æsthetic, religious and moral conditions of the common man are so determinative in our modern life that we now demand some account of them from the history of every period, in order that we may have clear notions of their genesis and development in the past for our guidance in the present. And inasmuch as they so sensibly affect our own politics, we expect the historian to believe that they were as unimportant as the tenor of his histories written in the past would seem to indicate."

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

THERE is a noteworthy article in the *Canadian Magazine* upon Mr. Powers' picture gallery. "The following list of foreign galleries and the number of pictures contained in each was collected by Mr. Powers during his visit to Europe, and has never before been given to the public."

Gallery of the Vatican, Rome.....	37
Gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris.....	207
Capitoline Gallery, Rome.....	225
Academy of Fine Arts, Bologna.....	280
Bridgewater Gallery, Earl of Ellesmere.....	318
Collection of the Duke of Sutherland.....	323
Gallery of Amsterdam.....	386
Pitti Palace, Florence.....	500
Brera Gallery, Milan.....	503
Borghese Gallery, Rome.....	526
Gallery of Brussels.....	550
Academy of Science Gallery, Turin.....	560
Gallery of Burghley House, Northamptonshire.....	600
Antwerp Gallery.....	600
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.....	698
National Museum, Naples.....	700
The Leichtenstein Gallery, Vienna.....	713
National Gallery, London.....	902
Uffizi Gallery, Florence.....	1,200
The Old Museum, Berlin.....	1,250
The Pinacothek, Munich.....	1,422
Belvidere Gallery, Vienna.....	1,550
Imperial Hermitage, St. Petersburg.....	1,631
Gallery of the Louvre, Paris.....	1,800
Muiso of the Prado, Madrid.....	1,833
Royal Gallery of Dresden.....	2,200
Gallery of Versailles.....	3,000

RENAN AND HIS SISTER.

THE *Revue de Paris* publishes Renan's correspondence with his much loved sister Henriette. Probably no sister ever had a greater influence over a brother's life and career than had Mademoiselle Renan, and this although they were so much separated, the one being a governess in Poland, the other a collegian and seminarist in France. "We are separated by a whole world," she once wrote, "and those who only see how rarely we write to one another might believe that absence had brought about forgetfulness; but our hearts assure us that such a misfortune is impossible, and you will believe me when I say that I feel for you an unparalleled tenderness, a limitless devotion."

HIS CONFIDANTE.

To his sister alone the future philosopher historian confided his doubts, difficulties and his fears, and she always replied with advice penetrated with good sense and thoughtful care for what would probably lead to his ultimate happiness. It must, however, be stated that a careful perusal of these letters brings out the fact that the sister was in reality more of a free thinker than her brother, and that she was a great factor in his deciding to quit his ecclesiastical career.

Ernest Renan was especially devoted to his widowed mother, who lived in Brittany with the elder brother Allain. She seems to have retained a strong hold upon her son's respect and even upon his convictions. Whenever he went back to Brittany he wrote broken hearted letters to Henriette, telling her he did not know how to cause his mother the pain of learning the habitual state of his mind when at the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, and he kept it effectually concealed till he had actually become a free student in Paris. Even then he begged Henriette, who was in Poland, to speak of him to their mother as if he were still at the semi-ecclesiastical college of Stanislas, to which he had been appointed on leaving the Seminary. His mental struggles can only be told in his own words. Speaking of the collegiate courses at the Sorbonne and at the College of France, "What plans my poor Henriette made for a future which perhaps I shall never see! . . . This thought of death incessantly pursues me, I do not know the cause of it. Happily it does not much sadden me. I begin to look at life with more firmness, although I am overwhelmed by uncertainty. It is so painful to walk with bandaged eyes without knowing where one is going. When I regard that small amount of liberty which belongs to man, and enables him to somewhat influence his own life, I wish that human destiny had been either entirely controlled by necessity or entirely dependent upon the individual instead of his being, as now, just strong enough to resist but not strong enough to direct a shadow of liberty which naturally results in rendering him unhappy; and then I console myself and think that God has nevertheless done well in making us what we are. Adieu! my good and

dear Henriette! thy friendship consoles and sustains me in these sad moments."

HIS MENTAL STRUGGLES.

There are moments when Renan at two-and-twenty, seems overwhelmed with anguish. "God, who sees the bottom of my soul, knows that I have proceeded attentively and with sincerity in undertaking the rational verification of Christianity. How, in fact, shall I lightly judge, or play with dogmas before which eighteen centuries have bowed the head? Certainly, if I had to defend myself from partiality on the one side or on the other, that partiality would be favorable and not hostile to faith. Did not everything lead me to be a Christian—the happiness of my daily life and long custom, the charm of a doctrine in which my youth has been nourished, and which has penetrated all my ideas of existence? Nevertheless, all must give way to the perception of truth. God forbid that I should say Christianity is false. This word would denote a great limitation of mind; falsehood does not produce such beautiful fruits; but it is one thing to say that Christianity is not false, and another thing to say it is absolute truth, at least in hearing it with the ears of those who constitute themselves its interpreters." In another place he says that his morality will always be that of the Gospel, and that Jesus will always be his God, to which regretful words Mademoiselle Renan, who was far away in her situation of governess in a noble Polish family (the Zamoyskis), replies by a letter, containing urgent entreaties that he should quit the Seminary and rely upon her earnings or other moneys she could procure as a loan from friends.

His painful mental struggle went on during the whole autumn of 1845, and the last letter, dated December 15, was written by Ernest from a boarding house in Paris, he having at length definitely broken with his ecclesiastical friends of the Seminary and the College Stanislas. In it he expresses the greatest anxiety for the failing health of his sister, and complains that he is very anxious at her long silence, and is expecting a letter from Venice, whither she was to accompany the Zamoyskis on their way to Italy. "When I think of thy health, already so changed for the worse, those long sufferings which were kept secret from me, oh, my dear, good Henriette, it is then that I give myself up to cruel anguish! My imagination creates phantoms; I picture to myself my sister, my best friend, suffering, exhausted, far from her country and from those who love her." He urges her to return to the bosom of her family, and explains that he will not need to take her savings; that he feels assured of remunerative intellectual work. He says that his mother is well in health and takes little journeys in neighboring parts of Brittany. This dear mother imagines him to be still at Stanislas, and he will not tell her that he has quitted his position in the college until he has passed his baccalauréat, which is the French equivalent for our bachelor degree. And he warns

his sister to be "therefore very careful when talking of me to our mother to conform your speech to this point of view; there, my dear friend, is the irremediable wound, and my thoughts cannot turn in this direction without being cruelly torn. It requires great interior strength of will to put it aside. Our brother sustains me and encourages me in a very friendly manner." And the last sentence of the last letter given in this collection runs thus—"Adieu, excellent friend, thou upon whom my heart loves to dwell in its moments of weakness! Oh! Henriette, how much I need to see thee! In the name of Heaven preserve thy own life, for the sake of him whose life without thee would be a frightful desert. Oh! if I told you of all my castles in Spain, thou wouldst see the beautiful place therein occupied by thee! Adieu, dear friend, adieu!"

STEVENSON'S VAILIMA LETTERS.

"**M**CCLURE'S" for November contains a series of letters by Robert Louis Stevenson from his Vailima home to his great friend, Sidney Colvin, and these very characteristic effusions are prefaced by an introduction written by Mr Colvin.

There is nothing more striking in these journal letters from Samoa, which cover the period from 1890 to 1894, than the reiterated evidences of the huge labor it was for Stevenson to work at his stories, or indeed in any literary effort. He loved activity in out-of-door labor, and dreaded the return to the pen. He says in the first epistle:

HIS SAMOAN HOME.

"Our place is in a deep cleft of Vaea Mountain, some six hundred feet above the sea, embowered in forest, which is our strangling enemy, and which we combat with axes and dollars. I went crazy over outdoor work, and had at last to confine myself to the house, or literature must have gone by the board. *Nothing* is so interesting as weeding, clearing and path-making; the oversight of laborers becomes a disease; it is quite an effort not to drop into the farmer; and it does make you feel so well. To come down covered with mud and drenched with sweat and rain after some hours in the bush, change, rub down, and take a chair on the verandah, is to taste a quiet conscience. And the strange thing that I mark is this: If I go out and make sixpence, bossing my laborers and plying the cutlass or the spade, idiot conscience applauds me; if I sit in the house and make twenty pounds, idiot conscience wails over my neglect and the day wasted. . . .

"I have been hard at work since I came; three chapters of 'The Wrecker,' and since that, eight of the South Sea book, and along and about and in between, a hatful of verses. Some day I'll send the verse to you, and you'll say if any of it is any good. I have got in a better vein with the South Sea book, as I think you will see; I think these chapters will do for the volume without much change."

STEVENSON COULD PLEASE HIMSELF.

This journal is such a record of terrific wrestlings with the spirit and of energetic self-depreciation over the result of his writings, that the reader fairly joins Stevenson in his self-hug of delight when a fragment is found pleasing in the artist's eye:

"SEPTEMBER, 1891.—I have just interrupted my letter and read through the chapter of the 'High Woods' that is written, a chapter and a bit, some sixteen pages, really very fetching, but what do you wish? The story is so willful, so steep, so silly—it's a hallucination I have outlived, and yet I never did a better piece of work, horrid and pleasing, and extraordinarily true; it's sixteen pages of the South Seas; their essence. What am I to do? Lose this little gem—for I'll be bold and that's what I think it—or go on with the rest, which I don't believe in, and don't like, and which can never make aught but a silly yarn? Make another end to it? Ah, yes, but that's not the way I write; the whole tale is implied; I never use an effect when I can help it, unless it prepares the effects that are to follow; that's what a story consists in. To make another end, that is, to make the beginning all wrong. The *dénouement* of a long story is nothing; it is just a 'full close,' which you may approach and accompany as you please—it is a coda, not an essential member in the rhythm; but the body and end of a short story is bone of the bone and blood of the blood of the beginning. Well, I shall end by finishing it against my judgment; that fragment is my Delilah. Golly, it's good. I am not shining by modesty; but I do just love the color and movement of that piece so far as it goes."

STEVENSON'S OPINION OF HIS "EBB TIDE."

"MAY, 1893.—About 'Davie' I elaborately wrote last time, but still 'Davie' is not done; I am grinding singly at 'The Ebb Tide,' as we now call the 'Farallone;' the most of it will go this mail. About the following, let there be no mistake: I will not write the abstract of 'Kidnapped;' write it who will, I will not. Boccaccio must have been a clever fellow to write both argument and story; I am not, *et je me récuise*.

"We call it 'The Ebb Tide; a Trio and Quartette;' but that secondary name you may strike out if it seems dull to you. The book, however, falls in two halves, when the fourth character appears. I am on page eighty-two if you want to know, and expect to finish on I suppose one hundred and ten or so; but it goes slowly, as you may judge from the fact that this three weeks past I have only struggled from page fifty-eight to page eighty-two; twenty-four pages, *et encore* sure to be rewritten, in twenty-one days. This is no prize taker; not much Waverley Novels about this! . . .

"I can't think what to say about the tale, but it seems to me to go off with a considerable bang; in fact, to be an extraordinary work: but whether popular! Attwater is no end of a courageous attempt, I think you will admit; how far successful

is another affair. If my island ain't a thing of beauty I'll be damned. Please observe Wiseman and Wishart; for incidental grimness, they strike me as in it. Also, kindly observe the Captain and *Adar*; I think that knocks spots. In short, as you see, I'm a trifle vainglorious. But O, it has been such a grind! The devil himself would allow a man to brag a little after such a crucifixion! And indeed I'm only bragging for a change before I return to the darn thing lying waiting for me on page eighty-eight where I last broke down. I break down at every paragraph, I may observe; and lie here and sweat, till I can get one sentence wrung out after another."

PROFESSOR BOYESEN'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MOTHER.

THE last published product of the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's pen appears in the *North American Review* in the form of a brief article about Scandinavian women. The concluding paragraph is of more than ordinary interest as the lamented writer's unaffected tribute to the domestic virtues of his own mother.

"When I look back through the long gallery of noble Scandinavian women whose portraits my memory retains, the embarrassment of riches makes me loath to choose. One, however, whose beautiful personality spread a quiet radiance about her simple life, I may, without invidious comparisons, select as fairly representative, and the man of whose home she was the bright and shining focus would have been the first to claim for her every ideal perfection. It has always been a marvel to me how this mother of six children, every one of whom claimed her attention and care, could yet preside with a calm and gentle dignity at the great dinners which her husband's position compelled him to give, superintend a large household, over every minutest detail of which she kept supervision; and yet preserve, amid innumerable harassments, which would have driven a man to distraction, a benign, unruffled amiability, and an unfailing helpfulness which ever gave and gave, without thought of demanding anything in return. From the early morn to the dewy eve she was in ceaseless activity; never breathless and hurried, but always quietly ministering to the wants of the many whose welfare was in a hundred ways dependent upon her foresight, sagacity and tender solicitude. At seven o'clock in the morning she presided at the breakfast table, pouring the hot tea for boys, while snow drift and darkness lay thick upon the window panes; and I can yet see her benign, somewhat 'vorn' face in the lamplight over the large copper teakettle. Then she would remind them of their books so that nothing was forgotten, wrap them up warmly in their scarfs and overcoats, kiss each one good-by with a dear little maternal admonition on the way; then get papa's breakfast, which came later, and listen sympathetically to his grumbling about the ever increasing expenses, calm

his occasional irritability, invent ingeniously maternal excuses for Finn's low averages, Bertha's hoydenish behavior, Olaf's habit of tearing his clothes, etc. There was balm in her words, healing in her touch, solace in the very cadence of her voice. Though she left no record behind her except in the hearts of her sons and daughters, who mourned her early loss, I cannot conceive of a nobler life than hers, nor one dispensing a richer blessing."

THE DICKENS OF THE GHETTO.

THE *Menorah Monthly* for October publishes an appreciative sketch of Israel Zangwill, the well-known English novelist. In this article Mr. Zangwill is set forth as "the foremost writer of the day in England." On account of his graphic pictures of life in the Jewish quarter of London he has been styled by his admirers "the Dickens of the Ghetto," and "with much reason," says the writer of the sketch, E. Elzass, "for never since the death of the author of 'David Copperfield' and 'Pickwick' has an author risen who has by the power of his pen, now humorous, now pathetic, so thoroughly endeared himself to his readers."

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Zangwill was born in England and is still in the early thirties. He possesses a striking personality, being considerably above the middle height, with a peculiar hawk-like cast of countenance, strongly suggestive of Henry Irving. He received his early education at the Jews' Free School, London, and after passing all the grades continued in the institution as a teacher. His ambition, however, was in the field of journalism and literature, and after two or three years he resigned his chair to accept a position on the *Ariel*, a small comic publication, solely devoted to wit and humor, with a short story run in every fortnight. From the *Ariel* he went to the *Jewish Standard*, and to this publication contributed personal and editorial paragraphs over the signature "Marshallik." During the period of his connection with the *Standard* Zangwill became very unpopular with the wealthier elements of his co-religionists. He wrote paragraphs, personals, squibs, verses, notices—all of the liveliest character. He was witty at everybody's expense, and he was a merciless satirist. He seized and held up to ridicule various communal institutions which had been held sacred through centuries of tradition. His venom was largely directed against the London rabbinate, and this was the cause of his being ostracized in certain quarters. After several years he severed his connection with the *Standard*, which only survived his departure a few months.

Zangwill was never a newspaper man in the American acceptance of the term. Such reporting as he did was always of the kind that readily lent itself to critical analysis. He has, however, done considerable work in connection with the London magazines. He

was associated with Harry Quilter in the publication of the *Universal*, one of the very high-priced journals, which was short-lived. He was also associated with Jerome K. Jerome in the *Idler*, and formed one of the famous coterie of bohemians, among whom were numbered such literary lights as Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie and Jerome. For several months he has contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* five or six pages of criticism under the caption "Without Prejudice." His work on all of these various publications is marked by a characteristic breeziness.

AS A NOVELIST.

It is as a novelist that Israel Zangwill is best known, at least in America. His first novel, "The Children of the Ghetto," is, says the writer in the *Menorah*, "a masterly exposition of the life of the London Jew. To Israel Zangwill belongs the credit



ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

of having shown the Jew to the world in many novel phases of his character. He has exhibited his petty failings and vanities and vices. Yet his work does not partake of the nature of a caricature. Rather should it be said that he has exhibited to the world a finished drawing, with all the lights and shades beautifully marked, and with the desire for correctness evinced in every detail.

"The pictures of Jewish life in London are models of accuracy. This is, above all, a recommendation for Zangwill's work. Whether he portrays the poor Hebrew peddler in Petticoat lane or the millionaire banker in Kensington, he alike shows us the actual Jew as he is; not the Jew of Shakespeare nor the Jew of Dickens nor the Jew of Du Maurier nor of any other writer. His work might be described as

a living photograph, if such a thing were possible. His hatred of everything that pertains to shoddyism and sham makes itself apparent in every page. Many prominent London Israelites have unconsciously sat for pictures of themselves, and, to one who has lived among London Jews, the pictures are wonderful in their fidelity. Like Dickens and Thackeray and Disraeli, Zangwill has spared none, and this fact has led to some terrible bickerings and heartburnings.

"The pathetic, too, forms a considerable factor in Zangwill's pictures in London. His description of the death of Benjamin Ansell in the Orphan Asylum is suggestive of Dickens in its pathos. In his second volume of Ghetto pictures, called 'The Grand-children of the Ghetto,' there are several passages which exhibit a dramatic force that is remarkable. Instance the description of Leonard James' escapade with a variety actress on the eve of the Passover festival and its discovery by his father.

"THE KING OF THE SCHNORRERS" AND "THE MASTER."

"Since the publication of the 'Children of the Ghetto' Zangwill has published two novels. 'The King of Schnorrers,' which appeared serially in the *Idler* in 1893, is a seventeenth century tale, and is a delicious sketch ridiculing the aristocratic proclivities of the Spanish and the Portuguese Hebrews. The character of Manasseh Bueno Barzillai Azavedo da Costa has its prototype in many directions in London and New York, even at the present day.

"'The Master' is the latest novel from Zangwill's pen. It tells about the trials and tribulations of a Nova Scotian boy who goes to London to study art, and incidentally to discuss morality with those who have peculiar conceptions of its meaning. It is the story of the evolution of the young boy's soul, and shows Zangwill at his best. The book has been received with much favor both in America and in Europe, and, in fact, it is the book that people are reading at present.

HIS NAME WILL LIVE.

"Looking at Israel Zangwill as he is to-day, one is impelled to marvel at the rapid strides he has made in the affections of English speaking people. He first showed in 'The Children of the Ghetto' that he was an able chronicler of the doings and everyday life of a peculiar people. It was said at that time by some of his critics that he would never write anything else worth reading. His second great work, 'The Master,' proved how far wrong his critics were. It is a good step ahead of the Ghetto series of pictures, and serves to show that his creative ability is in no sense second to his power of interpretation. He interpreted the Ghetto but he created 'The Master.' Little more than a youth, he has made for himself a name which will live while there exists in the world an appreciation of genius and an admiration for talent."

AN EXPLORATION INTO ALTRURIA.

A CONTRIBUTION to the November *Cosmopolitan* purports to tell the tale of "The Discovery of Altruria," being "The Narrative of Sir Robert Harton." This gentleman begins the striking recital with an explanation that for ten or eleven years he had been engaged in African exploration for the fun of the thing, and when, owing to the unhandsome conduct of his American securities, he was unable to continue this hobby on his own account, he pieced together his remembrances of a wonderful story told him by an Arab chief, with his perusal of Mr. Howells' articles on Altruria, called on the *Cosmopolitan* editor, and persuaded him to give a commission to find the recondite country in Africa where twenty millions of people live in carefully guarded Altruistic felicity.

Equipped with concentrated foods and all the marvelous contrivances of latter-day explorers, Sir Robert spent eight months in reaching the confines of Altruria, then left his guide, was promptly captured by the outlying sentinels of the very exclusive nation, and sent back to the coast, but not before he had purloined a map of the country from one of his captors, which document enabled him to renew the attempt immediately, and with more success. The happy race of Altrurians were encompassed by tremendous mountains, from the summit of which the daring traveler's eyes fell upon the panorama of the country of Altruria.

"Every acre of the land seemed covered with the greenest of vegetation. A thousand villages were the centres of agricultural and manufacturing life, while conspicuous in the distance rose two cities; and yet they seemed scarcely to be cities, but rather palaces, each covering two or three square miles, with courts, and lakes, and malls, and open spaces, the architecture of each city being a harmonious whole rising toward the centre to great heights, but presenting none of that ragged, spasmodic, violently contrasting, and utterly incongruous architecture so familiar to the people of London and New York.

"The walls of these palaces, under the slanting sunlight, took on hues of softest grays, and blues, and purples. It was such a scene as the eye could feast upon forever, every minute changing under the shifting shadows,—every moment displaying new wonders and beauties. The streams which poured down from the mountains toward the river seemed like threads of quicksilver, and darting with bee-like quickness were an endless number of little cars, their tracks apportioned with mathematical exactness over the surface of the park."

STEALING A RIDE IN ALTRURIA.

"The building was a mill for grinding flour. At one end was a very large pneumatic tube for shipping the product to another point. It was evident that pneumatic carriage, which had been introduced in a small way in London, Berlin, Paris, and even Philadelphia, was here in full service for the transporta-

tion of freight. I will not undertake to describe the surprise which I felt at the many novel surroundings amongst which I found myself. Later on I hope to give a description of the mechanical devices and highly developed methods of transportation.

"While intent upon the examination of some engravings which hung on the walls, I detected a sound on one of the upper floors and looked hastily about for a place of concealment. A row of pneumatic cylinders stood loaded on a side rail, apparently ready for despatch the first thing in the morning. Several others had not been filled. Slipping my knapsack from my shoulders, arranging it as a pillow, and hastily jumping into the car standing next the loaded ones, I closed the door, which locked automatically. This was accomplished not a moment too soon, for at the snap of the lock a man made his appearance. Through a crevice I could obtain a good view of him as he came forward to within a few feet of the cylinder in which I lay. He looked around curiously, evidently having heard the noise made by the quick closing of the door, and wondering whence it proceeded."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE NOT JOBBED.

After the explorer has apparently shot with "frightful velocity" out of the mill on this pneumatic tramway, he winds up in a sort of storehouse in one of the Altrurian cities. When the turn comes for his cylinder to be unloaded, it is unlocked and he pops out, to the excusable astonishment of the workmen. He finds that he has fortunately arrived at the capital of Virland, and is also fortunate enough to have come at a time when the Board of Governors, who rule the state, are in session. The description of the great buildings of administration is evidently one of the valuable things that the explorer brings back to an inferior civilization.

"The administration building of the government proved to be a palace in the strictest sense of the word. Approached from a broad park, the structure rose in a series of terraces, each terrace forming a story of the main palace building, and rising one above the other in a succession of indescribably graceful forms until, at the height of nearly a thousand feet, four beautiful towers sprang up at the four corners of a hanging garden which must have been fully an acre in extent. My guide offered me the choice of climbing the exterior staircases or going up by elevator from the great central rotunda. I was in a poor mood to admire beauties of nature or architecture, no matter how wonderful, and so chose the latter. This rotunda proved to be nearly a quarter of a mile in diameter, and over its high ceiling rested the hanging garden* to which I have already referred. The interior of the dome was broken by tiers of galleries alternating with stretches of daylight admitted through long glass windows which could be quickly removed in pleasant weather and automatically closed themselves at the approach of a storm. Numberless elevators, located around the dome, ascended, not perpendicularly, but on the lines of

the dome's circumference, giving access either to the galleries or to the corridors of the executive offices which on every hand surrounded the rotunda. I found later on that this rotunda was the chief amusement and music hall of Virland—although numerous smaller ones were located in the various communities. It had seats for two hundred thousand people, and its acoustic properties were so perfect that a violin solo could be heard with equal distinctness from every seat. Twelve hundred feet in diameter, its immense size was more than counterbalanced by its peculiar proportions. One day the floor would be a green sward upon which took place the intercollegiate athletic contests. Another day a theatrical stage, so arranged as to disappear at the end of each act, the curtain being moved horizontally instead of vertically, was substituted for the green sward—a new stage with changed settings coming up just adjoining the spot where the first had disappeared."

THE ALTRURIANS THEMSELVES.

After the intruder in Virland has been carried rapidly by an elevator some seven or eight hundred feet above the ground, and has submitted his request for an audience with the governors of the state, he is introduced to the council room. In the meantime he finds that the attendant exhibits "great courtesy, and in no way shows any curiosity."

"The human countenance represents keenly the passions which lie beneath. I have at all times found faces the most interesting of studies. I have frequently had occasion to meet men holding public office, not only in my own country, but in the United States and France. There is not much difference in the type of public man in the three countries. A good deal of vanity, a good deal of a certain quality of nerve, a good deal of confidence in his own ability, and just as much selfishness as is necessary to give a good stout kick to the ladder which has brought success; also, as a rule, a willingness to sacrifice the public interests in favor of private advantage. Shrewd, sharp, determined and unscrupulous, by these qualities they have achieved success. As I entered the council chamber seven men of dignified mien rose easily and bowed in response to the introduction. The impression they made upon me was a very strong one. Perfect self-possession and corresponding dignity, a blending of firmness and courtesy, an utter absence of self-thought—these were the characteristics which impressed me. I felt at once that my fate was in the hands of men of high character, who would be guided by no other motives than those of public interest, and I gained courage accordingly."

Sir Robert states to the wise men of the happy country that he wishes to carry back to his own land a report upon the advanced social conditions he finds before him, but unfortunately it turns out to be a cardinal principle of the government of Virland that no intercourse of any kind is allowed with other countries, and that violation of this ordi-

nance was the one capital offense under their laws; and since this intruder had been ingenious enough to enter in the face of their precautions, these wise men argued that he would be equally able to get away, and that their only way out of the dilemma was to put a final quietus upon him. Since nothing is done hastily and inconsiderately in Altruria, however, the explorer is still under guard, waiting the final sentence, when the chapter ends.

THE TROLLEY DEVICE FOR FREIGHT.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, describes a favorite theory of his in the course of "Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit," in the November number of that magazine. This is the application of the trolley device to the work of transporting freight, with the exception of such heavy masses as machinery, stone and lumber. His arguments in favor of such a system are that it would abolish bridges, culverts and grades; that it would not take up much valuable ground; that it would dispense with the bulky cars and the wasted labor of transporting them, and also with engineers and brakemen.

"There would be guards along the line, and employees at shipping and receiving stations. The light cars would be transferred by cranes to trucks and delivered within the city under private locks, insuring the owner absolute security. It is strange that a method so clearly recognized, so fully approved by the best engineers, so patent in its application, should nowhere to-day be found in operation.

"A double line of poles, not very strong, not more than fifteen or eighteen feet high, carrying a wrought iron rail of not more than one inch by eight, would sustain an endless procession of small corrugated iron cars three or four feet in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length, of very inexpensive construction and so light as to be almost inappreciable as compared with the bulk carried. Such a line would transport between New York and Philadelphia more freight than the quadruple rails of the Pennsylvania Central. Let us imagine, for instance, such a line from the wheat fields of Dakota paralleling the cumbersome and gawky railway. Make a rough calculation as to the number of locomotives and freight cars scattered over the rails running between New York and Dakota. Figure up the number of this army of engineers, brakemen, car-shifters and agents, and then turn to this lighter form of conveyance, costing not more at the utmost than \$1,000 per mile, with grades easily regulated by the inexpensive poles and with no motive power other than that supplied from stationary engines, helped out at a thousand points by the rivers turned into waterfalls.

"When gradients and costly road-beds are such important factors, it is easy for well organized corporations to control. But with a transportation scheme costing at most \$1,000 per mile, the country will be traversed by endless systems, and any man

or set of men might as well attempt to maintain a monopoly of county roads as a monopoly of such electric transport."

MR. ROOSEVELT DESCRIBES HIS WORK.

THE HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT describes in the November *Cosmopolitan* the process of "Taking the New York Police out of Politics." Our readers will be generally alive to the necessity there was of accomplishing this reform, after all that has been said in the papers during the past year, and we pass by Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic reiteration of the principles on which he worked, to quote what he has to say on the *modus operandi*: "We had hundreds of vacancies to fill; we filled them all with absolute indifference to the politics of the applicants, and we paid as little attention to their creed. Any man, within proper age limits, and a citizen of the United States, who applied, was given the examination. He was required to furnish vouchers from five responsible citizens as to his character, and furthermore, we carefully investigated his character with our own officers. He was subjected to a rigid physical examination to prove that he was sound in body, and possessed strength and activity. Then he was put through a careful mental examination, and was required to show that he had ability such as would be necessarily implied by ordinary attendance at our public schools. Not a fifth of the applicants succeeded in passing all the tests. Four-fifths were excluded because of shortcomings in body, in mind, or in character.

THE NEW YORK POLICE AS AN ARMY FORCE.

In making promotions, the same principle was followed by the commissioners, but instead of applying physical and mental examinations, and trusting to them alone, the records the individual police had made in enforcing law and order were called constantly into question. "Policemen must at all times exercise vigilance and good judgment, and must sometimes show great energy, courage and determination in the performance of their regular duties. They are continually called upon to arrest murderers, burglars and criminals and desperadoes of every grade; and now and then they must wage pitched battles with mobs. Every year a great many runaway teams are stopped, and a great many persons saved, by individual members of the New York police force, from death by burning or drowning.

"Of course, some of the men who perform heroic deeds of this kind are, for other reasons, unfit for promotion. Steady and active performance of ordinary duty must always be given full weight. But it is important that the deeds of heroism should be given their weight, too. On the whole the best soldiers are those who win promotion by some feat of gallantry on the field of battle, or by signal excellence in the management of the troops under them, whether many or few, in some engagement or campaign."

Mr. Roosevelt adds several instances of courage and determination shown by policemen in moments of critical danger, which show that the four thousand are not by any means only blackmailers by nature.

REFORM IN SPITE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"When we took office long years of constantly growing corruption had utterly demoralized the force. Every kind of criminal who could afford to pay for protection had long been systematically blackmailed. Laws that were irksome to any class of citizens had been enforced only to the extent that the politicians of the dominant party demanded, in order to coerce the threatened classes into the support of their own party. Promotions—especially to the higher places—had been purchased for enormous sums of money, which sometimes went to political organizations, sometimes to some individual official, and the promoted parties reimbursed themselves by flagrant blackmail. As a sequel to this corruption, an utter laxity of discipline had begun to obtain. The force had much good material in it, but was, as a whole, very badly demoralized, indeed. The only way we could remedy matters was by an active and vigilant personal supervision on our own part, and by insisting on a strict compliance with the rules within the force and a strict enforcement of all laws by the force.

"The legislature, so far from helping us, hampered us greatly by its action. It deliberately curtailed the powers of the board, instead of increasing them. It thus prevented our dismissing any of the corrupt men in the force save in cases where we could prove their corruption by fulfilling all the technical requirements of a court of law. It must always be remembered that, so far from giving us special powers to do our work, we had even less power than our predecessors had, and worked at a greater disadvantage. The difference was purely the difference between the boards themselves."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD BOOM.

MR. S. F. VAN OSS, who has been out to South Africa, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the results of his investigations. His paper is entitled "The Gold Mining Madness in the City." But although he thinks it is madness, he admits that there is method in it. Mr. Van Oss puts into a brief compass the salient facts which will enable the general public to understand the cause for this extraordinary boom. In the Randt in the Transvaal there are fifty miles of gold reef of extraordinary richness: "Dr. Schmeisser and Mr. Hamilton Smith concur in estimating the value of the gold in this district, down to a depth of about 1,200 feet, at somewhere between \$1,500,000,000 and \$1,750,000,000." Besides this enormous mass of gold, which is regarded as almost within sight, there may be thousands of miles more which have not yet been prospected.

Enough, however, is in sight to have called into existence an extraordinary industry.

The traveler when approaching the gold mining region is astonished at the development of the gold mining works: "The works, which now directly employ 50,000 native miners and 8,000 Europeans, crush with their 2,700 stamps enough rock to produce over 200,000 ounces of gold a month; and the output of ore is so regular and reliable that there is literally no possibility of disappointment."

THE GENIUS OF JAPANESE CIVILIZATION.

PERHAPS the most valuable estimate of the modern Japanese character that has yet appeared is given by Lafcadio Hearn in the October *Atlantic*. Mr. Hearn begins his article with a striking statement of the present situation in Japan, and a suggestion as to the difficulties attending the "Occidentalization" of that nation.

"Without losing a single ship or a single battle, Japan has broken down the power of China, made a new Corea, enlarged her own territory, and changed the whole political face of the East. Astonishing as this has seemed politically, it is much more astonishing psychologically; for it represents the result of a vast play of capacities with which the race had never been credited abroad, and capacities of a very high order. The psychologist knows that the so-called 'adoption of Western civilization' within a time of thirty years cannot mean the addition to the Japanese brain of any organs or powers previously absent from it. He knows that it cannot mean any sudden change in the mental or moral character of the race. Such changes are not made in a generation. Transmitted civilization works much more slowly, requiring even hundreds of years to produce certain permanent psychological results."

Mr. Hearn proceeds to show that these results have been satisfactory only in those directions in which the special capacities of the race had already been developed, as in science, war and politics; but in music, art and literature no remarkable transformation has been effected.

MOBILITY OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

In marked contrast with the fixedness and endurance which characterize our own civilization, Mr. Hearn places what he terms the impermanency of the Japanese life:

"Nothing is more characteristic of that life than its extreme fluidity. The Japanese population represents a medium whose particles are in perpetual circulation. The motion is in itself peculiar. It is larger and more eccentric than the motion of Occidental populations, though feebler between points. It is also much more natural,—so natural that it could not exist in Western civilization. The relative mobility of a European population and the Japanese population might be expressed by a comparison between certain high velocities of vibration and certain low ones. But the high velocities would

represent, in such a comparison, the consequence of artificial force applied; the slower vibrations would not. And this difference of kind would mean more than surface indications could announce. In one sense, Americans may be right in thinking themselves great travelers. In another, they are certainly wrong; the man of the people in America cannot compare, as a traveler, with the man of the people in Japan. And of course, in considering relative mobility of populations, one must consider chiefly the great masses, the workers,—not merely the small class of wealth. In their own country the Japanese are the greatest travelers of any civilized people. They are the greatest travelers because, even in a land composed mainly of mountain chains, they recognize no obstacles to travel. The Japanese who travels most is not the man who needs railways or steamers to carry him.

THE COMMON WORKER IN JAPAN.

"Now, with us, the common worker is incomparably less free than the common worker in Japan. He is less free because of the more complicated mechanism of Occidental societies, whose forces tend to agglomeration and solid integration. He is less free because the social and industrial machinery on which he must depend reshapes him to its own particular requirements, and always so as to evolve some special and artificial capacity at the cost of other inherent capacity. He is less free because he must live at a standard making it impossible for him to win financial independence by mere thrift. To achieve any such independence, he must possess exceptional character and exceptional faculties greater than those of thousands of exceptional competitors equally eager to escape from the same thralldom. In brief, then, he is less independent because the special character of his civilization numbs his natural power to live without the help of machinery or large capital. To live thus artificially means to lose, sooner or later, the power of independent movement. Before a Western man can move he has many things to consider. Before a Japanese moves he has nothing to consider. He simply leaves the place he dislikes, and goes to the place he wishes, without any trouble. There is nothing to prevent him. Poverty is not an obstacle, but a stimulus. Impedimenta he has none, or only such as he can dispose of in a few minutes. Distances have no significance for him. Nature has given him perfect feet that can spring him over fifty miles a day without pain; a stomach whose chemistry can extract ample nourishment from food on which no European could live; and a constitution that scorns heat, cold and damp alike, because still unimpaired by unhealthy clothing, by superfluous comforts, by the habit of seeking warmth from grates and stoves, and by the habit of wearing leather shoes. . . .

"We are accustomed to think that some degree of stability is necessary to all real progress, all great development. But Japan has given proof irrefuta-

ble that enormous development is possible without any stability at all. The explanation is in the race character,—a race character in more ways than one the very opposite of our own. Uniformly mobile, and thus uniformly impressionable, the nation has moved unitedly in the direction of great ends; submitting the whole volume of its forty millions to be molded by the ideas of its rulers, even as sand or as water is shaped by wind. And this submissiveness to reshaping belongs to the old conditions of its soul life,—old conditions of rare unselfishness and perfect faith. The relative absence from the national character of egotistical individualism has been the saving of an empire; has enabled a great people to preserve its independence against prodigious odds. Wherefore Japan may well be grateful to her two great religions, the creators and the preservers of her moral power: to Shinto, which taught the individual to think of his Emperor and of his country before thinking either of his own family or of himself; and to Buddhism, which trained him to master regret, to endure pain, and to accept as eternal law the vanishing of things loved and the tyranny of things hated."

After the War.

Mr. Hearn contributes to the November *Atlantic* some interesting notes of his observations in Japan after the conclusion of the peace with China in the spring of the present year. He also gives an account of the manner in which Japanese victories were celebrated even during the progress of hostilities:

"The military revival of the Empire—the real birthday of New Japan—began with its conquest of China. The war is ended; the future, though cloudy, seems big with promise; and, however grim the obstacles to loftier and more enduring achievements, Japan has neither fears nor doubts.

JAPAN'S IMMENSE SELF-CONFIDENCE.

"Perhaps the future danger is just in this immense self-confidence. It is not a new feeling created by victory. It is a race feeling, which repeated triumphs have served only to strengthen. From the instant of the declaration of war there was never the least doubt of ultimate victory. There was universal and profound enthusiasm, but no outward sign of emotional excitement. Men at once set to work writing histories of the triumphs of Japan, and these histories—sold by subscription in weekly or monthly parts, and illustrated with photo-lithographs or drawings on wood—were selling all over the country long before any foreign observers could have ventured to predict the final results of the campaign. From first to last the nation felt sure of its own strength, and of the impotence of China. The toy-makers put suddenly into the market legions of ingenious mechanisms, representing Chinese soldiers in flight, or being cut down by Japanese troopers, or tied together as prisoners by their queues, or *kow-towing* for mercy to illustrious generals.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE main strength of the November *Harper's* is in fiction. Mr. Brander Matthews opens the number with a story called "Men and Women and Horses," which is unusually good, and Mr. Thomas Hardy concludes his novel, "Hearts Insurgent," in the morbid strain from which the inimitable beauty of his art has not been able to rescue him during these latter years.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis finds himself out of place in sleepy Central America: "I shall always consider the ten days we spent at Corinto, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, while we waited for the steamer to take us south to Panama, as so many days of non-existence, as so much time given to the mere exercise of living, when we were no more of this world than are the prisoners in the salt mines of Siberia, or the keepers of light-houses scattered over sunny seas, or the men who tend toll-gates on empty country lanes. And so when I read in the newspapers the other day that three British ships of war were anchored in the harbor of Corinto, with their guns loaded to the muzzles with ultimatums and no one knows what else besides, and that they meant to levy on the customs dues of that sunny little village, it was as much of a shock as it would be to the inhabitants of Sleepy Hollow were they told that that particular spot was wanted as a site for a World's Fair."

"Literary Boston Thirty Years Ago" is the title of a fresh chapter of reminiscences from William Dean Howells, who can certainly not give the world enough of them to taint its welcome. Mr. Howells describes Boston as he found it in 1886, when, after his Venice experience, he went to begin work as assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In his paragraph on the aristocratic Edmund Quincy, Mr. Howells says with his genial smile:

"The Muses have often been acknowledged to be very nice young persons, but in Boston they were really ladies; in Boston literature was of good family and good society in a measure it has never been elsewhere. It might be said even that reform was of good family in Boston."

He calls to mind that the only writers who contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*,—which, with *Harper's*, had the magazine field pretty much to themselves,—were New England people. The only contributor from the South was Mr. Moncure B. Conway, "and as yet the West scarcely counted. The editors of the *Atlantic* had been eager from the beginning to discover any outlying literature; but, as I have said, there was in those days very little good writing done beyond the borders of New England. If the case is now different, and the best known among living American writers are no longer New Englanders, still I do not think the South and West have yet trimmed the balance; and though perhaps the new writers now more commonly appear in those quarters, I should not be so very sure that they are not still characterized by New England ideals and examples. On the other hand, I am very sure that in my early day we were characterized by them, and wished to be so; we even felt that we failed in so far as we expressed something native quite in our own way. The literary theories we accepted were New England theories, the criticism we valued was New England criticism, or, more strictly speaking, Boston theories, Boston criticism."

THE CENTURY.

THE articles selected from the November *Century* for fuller review in the preceding department are the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's on "The Issues of 1896," another paper on the same subject by Ex-Governor Russell, and one by Mr. James Bryce on the ever critical Armenian question.

Mr. Howells contributes a short paper on "Equality as the Basis of Good Society," in which the philosophical tenor is more sustained than in the writings we have been accustomed to associate him with. He agrees with the utterance of a Quaker friend of his: "If good society were what it appears to be on the surface, I could not find fault with it. If people in society behaved toward one another for motives of real kindness as they behave now for motives of politeness, society would be an image of Heaven; for in society you see people defer to one another, the strong give way to the weak, the brilliant and the gifted will not put the rest at a disadvantage, and they all seem to meet on an equality. The trouble is that their behavior is merely a convention and not a principle; they behave beautifully from politeness and not from kindness." Mr. Howells, after a glorification of the philosophy of equality among all men and women, asks:

"Must we have inequality always? I do not think so. The disparity between the different sorts and conditions of men is not without its supposed remedy even in our conditions. The well-known American theory is that all having the same chance to get on top, all will get on top. If this really happened we should have the dead level of equality indeed; but a great many do not get on top—so many of the gentle, the kind, the good, that it may be questioned whether the summit would not have its displeasures for people of taste, whether one would altogether like to be seen there. It appears that this specific no longer cures, then; and if inequality is a malady, an evil, we must seek some other medicine for it. What that will be many will be ready to say, but few to prove. Perhaps we shall be changed by the slow process of the years, and by a process no more visible in the present than the movement of the hand upon the clock, but destined to a greater and greater swiftness in the future."

Mr. J. Ranken Towse makes an enthusiastic short sketch of Eleanor Duse, whom he classes among the three living actresses, now in active life, to whom the title "great" could be applied by common consent—the other two being Bernhardt and Modjeska. He says of Duse:

"Wherever there is a foundation of human heart to work upon, her power is absolute, and she can interpret all moods with almost equal facility. As has been pointed out, she can sound all the depths of pathos, or simulate a paroxysm of rage or scorn, with the same veracity; can employ with delightful effect all the wiles of feminine seductiveness, play the coquette with unsurpassable archness and vivacity, and tread the perilous paths of the riskiest French comedy with a lightness, a sparkle, an assurance, and an adroitness altogether Parisian. She possesses, moreover, in a larger measure than any other actress, the Protean gift of genuine impersonation. With a face and figure devoid of any peculiar characteristic, she identifies herself with the fictitious personality by subtle and appropriate transformations, in which gait, gesture,

carriage, and facial expression all play their part. In this respect, beyond question, she is the greatest actress of the day, and among men Salvini alone takes rank above her or beside her. Her powers in high tragedy or poetic comedy must be for us, as yet, matter for conjecture only. It is to be hoped that ill health may not prevent her from renewing her former triumphs in New York, or from appearing in the great Shaksperian characters which she has enacted so successfully at home, and which offer the widest scope to true dramatic genius such as hers."

The most notable appearance of fiction in this number are the first chapters of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady." They do not give enough of the story to allow a forecast of its merit. The character who supposedly is to be the hero is a young nobleman, the Conservative candidate of a labor borough of violently liberal sentiments. But, so far as this installment goes, the love story is to receive more of Mrs. Ward's attention than the politics and economics of the situation.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Scribner's* has a paper by Professor Joseph Jastrow on "The Logic of Mental Telegraphy," which is notable, among the many sensational effusions which come to us on this subject, for its scientific and conservative tone. In fact, Dr. Jastrow's chief point is to show that the hasty conclusions people come to as to thought transference from a few isolated instances of "remarkable coincidences," are merely evidence that the doctrine of chances is very little understood by the average man. He denies any scientific value to Mark Twain's article in *Harper's Magazine* of some years ago, which gave a boom to the discussion of thought transference. Especially to blame in the erroneous conclusions arrived at is "the readiness with which we interpret as remarkable the frequency of coincidences which is due to a strong interest in a certain direction. Inasmuch as we observe what interests us, a new interest will lead to new observations, that is, new to us, however familiar they may be to others. Take up the study of almost any topic whatever, and it takes no prophet to predict that within a short time some portion of your reading or your conversation, or some accidental information will come to hand bearing precisely on the subject of your study; but surely this does not mean that all the world has become telepathically aware of your needs and proceeded to attend to them. Some years ago I was very strongly interested in centenarianism, and for some months every conversation seemed to lead to this topic, and every magazine and newspaper offered some new item about old people. Nowadays my interest is transferred to other themes, but the paragrapher continues to meet my present wants, and the centenarians have vanished. As if to reinforce my point a coincidence has occurred while I am writing. I was reading very carefully for the second time the article by Mark Twain in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for December, 1891, which suggested the present paper. I was occupied with what is there described as the most wonderful coincidence of all—the nearly simultaneous occurrence to the author and to a Mr. William H. Wright, of a similar literary venture—when I happened to take my eyes from the page and saw on my desk a visiting card bearing the name 'W. H. Wright.' It was not the same W. H. Wright, but a gentleman whom I had met for the first time a few hours before. Had I not been especially interested in this particular article and

topic the identity of the names would certainly have escaped my attention."

The writer in the meditative department called "The Point of View," says: "I sometimes wonder what the aggressive modern in the generation just coming into active life is going to have hereafter for a literary background, so as to speak, and how it will serve him. . . . It may be conceivable, his going back in the future to Robert Ellsmere and David Grieve and Marcella with the same feeling with which we remember the appearance of 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss,' or even—not to go so far back—of 'Middlemarch'; that the immortal Trilby will be a landmark like the later books of Thackeray to a man who remembers their first reading and boyish discussion; that Mr. Watson, and Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Davidson will be looked back to as Mr. Du Maurier's heroes and men of their age look to their Swinburne. This is conceivable, but is it probable? It is curious, and has a significance of its own, that the one figure which bears these comparisons, Stevenson, is already talked of by these youthful readers (I have observed with some wonder, but I think I am not mistaken) as though he were of older time. They hardly recognize him as among their 'up-to-date' possessions; he stepped into the high place while they were getting sensations out of minor people, and his mastership will be one of the old things they will discover. The first reading of the best half-dozen of Mr. Kipling's stories does belong to the literary impressions which are permanent; and that is a possession which is all their own—but it is dangerously lonely."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *McClure's* begins with the first chapters of its new serial feature, a biography of Abraham Lincoln, and we have quoted from it among the "Leading Articles," as well as from Major G. E. Pond's sketch of General Nelson A. Miles and from the Vailima letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. E. J. Edwards writes on "Richard Croker as Boss of Tammany." In commenting on the personal characteristics of that renowned chieftain, Mr. Edwards says:

"Physical strength was suggested in his sturdy build; he was of medium height, broad of shoulder, with muscular arms, and a head of that mould which suggests that hard blows produce little pain. It was even said of him that he was built for the prize ring. The eyes looked large, perhaps because the eyebrows were shaggy, and they revealed the capacity of the young man to blaze in anger of the kind which powerfully directs the fist. In his earlier days he somewhat suggested physically that master of local politics whom he so obediently followed, John Kelly, and of late it has sometimes seemed to those who know Croker well that the resemblance increased with years. In 1885, when he became the leader of Tammany, he was just entering the prime of life. He won his honors early; and he gained them not merely by favoring chance, but by self-discipline, and by an intensity of purpose which is the part of a better order of intellect than is commonly found in the lower strata of Tammany Hall. He has been called obstinate and dogged, and no doubt he is rightly so characterized. But these qualities are a part of the power of will which enabled him to subordinate the lower and more repulsive impulses of his nature, and to train and put in mastery the better ones. He was in 1885 a man of vigorous health; not of imposing stature, like Tweed, or of graceful figure, like Fernando Wood, but of the sturdy.

stocky type. His beard, though close trimmed, was nevertheless of such plenteous growth as almost to conceal his cheeks, and hid a jaw and mouth which, were they shaven, would have instantly suggested the animal force which was in the man. He had a rare trick of the eye, suggestive of reserve power, giving a hint of passion, and even, when desired, a flashing intimation of his wishes. He dressed inconspicuously and in good taste. His manner was reserved, sometimes apparently almost to shyness."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by its editor, entitled "Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit," one by Theodore Roosevelt, "Taking the New York Police Out of Politics," and a narrative of a more or less real explorer, Sir Robert Harton, describing his discovery of an actual country of Altruria, all of which we have quoted from at greater length among the "Leading Articles."

In the department entitled "The Progress of Science," Mr. Samuel Peacock calls attention to the fact that soil fertility is now largely recognized as a matter of supplying certain ingredients—combining nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—to the soil, instead of being a purely natural condition which, when lost, is irretrievably lost.

"In 1890, the capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers amounted to \$40,594,168, and furnished employment to over 10,000 men. The output of fertilizers was about 1,250,000 tons, valued at \$39,180,844. In 1894, the output closely approached 2,000,000 tons, while the capital invested increased in a still greater proportion. Since the first artificial manures were made, in imitation of Peruvian guano, the popular idea of a chemical fertilizer has changed much, and it is now generally conceded that crops grown with clean, wholesome salts are in no way inferior to those grown by the old-style farm manures. In some instances, indeed, the chemical manures are considered the best, particularly in the case of celery, sweet potatoes, and tender early vegetables generally.

"The consumption of artificial manures in Great Britain is more than twice as great per acre as in this country, and the results are a striking commentary on the economy of such farming methods. The average British crop production per acre is the greatest known in the world. The yield of wheat (per acre) is more than twice that of this country, more than three times that of India, and more than four times that of Russia. The economical value of commercial fertilizers is not due to any considerable advantage in the form of the manurial principles, pound for pound, but rather in the changed methods in farming operations it permits. It is a well known maxim in agriculture that all drains upon the soil must be returned in kind. In the old days it was necessary to maintain an immense herd of live stock that the farm products should all be consumed on the farm itself, but even by this method the sale of cattle was a constant source of loss to the soil. The use of commercial fertilizers changes all this; potash and phosphoric acid are far cheaper in the form of crude salts than as hay and grain. The products of the farm may now be sold—that is, a farm is no longer burdened with a disproportionate number of live stock. Chemical fertilizers are much cheaper to handle and apply to the soil. A fair estimate is that about eight tons of the best farm manure is approximately the equivalent of one ton of average commercial fertilizer. The cost of manipulating the former per ton

is quite twice the cost of handling the latter. The economy in using the chemicals thus becomes a very plain matter."

Mr. A. F. B. Coffin contributes a paper, with illustrations which really illustrate to a striking and picturesque degree, on "Identifying Criminals." Paris already contains 300,000 complete descriptions, accurately compiled and classified, so that even when the name is unknown a good description can be found in ten minutes. "The French base their system on a series of measurements, and their legal code makes it a misdemeanor when they arrest a person to refuse to submit to them; a form of legislation which has not yet been introduced in this country." Some of the most remarkable pictures in the article are from photographs of criminals while they are so distorting their features as to prevent the camera from getting any true record of their countenances.

"The similarity of two photographs may often be confusing to the uninitiated observer, and may even cause an expert to hesitate when they both happen to be taken in a full-face pose. This hesitation is impossible where a profile portrait is adjoined, for, even should there be a resemblance between the two profiles, there will invariably be a distinct difference in the formation of the ear, supposing that the originals are really different people. Nature makes no duplicates, and there are no two ears in the world which are absolutely identical; there is, indeed, a difference between the right and left ears of the same person. Owing to the great variety of its curves and hollows, the ear is by far the most important factor of identification of the human features. It seems to undergo no modification of form from the time of birth until death, and this immutability, which prevents it playing any part in the changing expressions of the face, causes it to attract less notice than any of the other organs."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the November *Godey's* Jesse A. Locke writes on "The Vatican and the Peace of Europe." He thinks that a compromise between the Pope's demand for the temporal power and the Italian government's disinclination to allow it is possible:

"The Italian government could cede to the Pope the small portion of Rome on the Vatican side of the Tiber with a narrow strip of land running to the sea. Italy would lose nothing of moment, the Pope would gain the independence he desires. It would make no difference how small the territory is, so long as it is made neutral ground by international agreement.

"The necessity for a reconciliation between the Italian government and the Vatican is patent. Without it, United Italy will always have an element of insecurity. The latest rumor, started by a London newspaper, is that Italy will give the Pope a small piece of territory and guaranteed independence, in return for a billion of dollars, which are to be raised by an appeal to Catholics throughout the world. The story is improbable enough to be somewhat absurd, and yet it is not without its significance.

"It takes two to make a bargain, and the Pope could scarcely be supposed to agree to this one. Not only would the raising of such a sum of money by voluntary subscriptions be a well nigh impossible task, but who is to guarantee that the Italian government would be true to its promises? Victor Emmanuel signed a treaty securing to the Pope the possession of Rome, but when he saw a

chance to succeed he broke it. Since then the Italian government, in defiance of natural equity, has confiscated not only vast amount of ecclesiastical property, but also \$400,000,000 that had been bequeathed by private donors for private charities, hospitals, asylums, etc."

One rarely thinks of the Southern States in the character of a gold producing country, but Mr. Lee J. Vance, in an article called "The Gold Fields of the South," shows that in North Carolina and Georgia there is a very considerable and valuable deposit of the precious metal, though there has not been so much exploitation of this resource since 1850 as there was in the decade which preceded the discovery of gold in California:

"The amount of gold produced by the Southern mines has never been accurately measured by the census, but the figures gathered last year by the United States Geological Survey show that the entire South has produced about \$45,000,000,000 worth of gold since 1799, when the first nugget was taken from the Reed mine, in North Carolina. The two Carolinas and Georgia have produced \$43,000,000, as follows: North Carolina, \$23,000,000; South Carolina, \$4,000,000; and Georgia, \$16,000,000."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THERE is an excellent article in the November *New England Magazine* on "Public School Music," in the course of which Mr. Samuel W. Cole expresses an opinion that the low state of musical taste in America is due to the fact that no training is given in our courses of preliminary education. He tells how in Brookline, Mass., and in Dedham, the high schools adopted a normal musical course, and recites the interesting experiences of these institutions in producing oratorios and orchestral interpretations with the scholars as performers. He says:

"The educational value of this work can scarcely be overestimated; it was musical culture and training of the best kind for these young people to be associated for hours at a time with such artists as those who sang the solos and played in the orchestra. It gave them new and exalted ideas of what music really is, to study the master works of such writers as Haydn and Handel. The education extended beyond the school and entered every home there represented; hundreds heard oratorio music for the first time because some member of the household was among the performers. This school has given several other classics, including Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' Parker's 'Redemption Hymn,' 'The Pilgrims,' by G. W. Chadwick, besides other lighter works.

Aside from a half-dozen other articles of more especial interest to New Englanders, all of them quite handsomely illustrated, this number contains a paper by Mr. N. O. Nelson on "Organized Labor." Mr. Nelson expresses an opinion that strikes make a distinct gain for their cause, even though they fail to carry their immediate point, and that the loss to capital is more significant than the permanent harm done to the laborers. He is enthusiastic over the advantages of co-operative living, and especially such as was inspired by Owen. We quote one of the examples which he tells of that show what can be done in this direction by modest people with but little capital:

"An amended plan of business co-operation was set in practice in a very small way at Rochdale, England, just fifty years ago. It started more as a moral than as a business reform, but it recognized the necessity of working while it prayed. Owen's ideal of universal co-operation, the Chartist ideal of complete political and industrial emancipation, the misery of the working class, the selfish-

ness of private profit-making,—all entered into the motives which impelled the twenty-eight Rochdale pioneers to scrape together their little capital with which to buy at wholesale a barrowful of groceries for their own mutual use. They bought for cash and sold to themselves for cash at the ordinary shop prices. They did the work, weighing and parceling after working hours in a member's back room. At the quarter's end they found a considerable addition to their capital, the whole difference between original package and retail prices. Great was the rejoicing when in a year or two they opened a little store in Toad Lane and employed a clerk. They had organized labor, not for negative, but for positive action. They saw its possibilities—not only in constructive economy, but in applied religion. By adding a profit to cost they accumulated capital; by rejecting credit they fostered frugality, and by returning dividend on purchases instead of on capital they set men above money. They were reformers of ideas as well as of business. An educational fund received a regular portion of the profits; they lectured on co-operative fellowship; they sent missionaries among their neighbors. To this day the same principles are adhered to, the same enthusiasm is alive. The ten by fifteen Toad Lane store has given way to a magnificent structure; branch stores, free libraries, reading and lecture rooms have been built and equipped, and Rochdale may well be called an independent industrial commonwealth. The least of their merits is the accumulation of over \$1,500,000 of capital, besides regular returns of about 2½ shillings in the pound on purchases and 5 per cent. interest on their money during these fifty years."

MUNSEY'S.

MR. JAMES CREELMAN begins the November *Munsey's* with a description of the work and life of an American painter who has achieved fame and wealth, especially the latter, by painting portraits of the great people of England. This is Mr. J. J. Shannon, who has a palatial residence in London, next to Sir Frederick Leighton's house. Mr. Shannon was born in New York state, and at the age of fifteen entered an art school in London. He is only thirty-eight now. Mr. Creelman gives a graphic picture of the portrait painter at work:

"I have seen Mr. Shannon at work. Imagine a slender man, rather under the average height, with fine, regular features; a broad, high forehead; a sensitive mouth, shaded by a dark moustache, and gray eyes that somehow give you an impression of black. A sweet faced woman sits on the model's throne, in a billowy whirl of white satin, her graceful hands resting on the arms of the old mahogany chair. The artist stands in front of her, with the virgin canvas on an easel at his side and the well filled pallet in his left hand. He smokes a cigarette, and walks back and forward, sending gray circles of smoke into the air, glancing anxiously at the face of his subject. Then he picks up a piece of charcoal, and—no, the head must be moved into an easier angle. With a few swift strokes he makes the rough cartoon. Another cigarette—with a courtly apology to the sitter for smoking—and another attack of restless pacing, his eyes searching every point of the lovely countenance. Finally he pauses before the canvas and selects a wide, flat brush—there is not a pointed one in his studio—and with contracted brows, and eager, vigilant eyes, he begins to touch in the key of the color plan. He changes the brushes rapidly, indicating with vigorous splashes the tone of the hair, the dress, the face, and the background, feeling his way until the tones

are harmoniously distributed and balanced with one another."

In the course of a character sketch of "The Royal Family of Sweden," Mr. Henry W. Fischer tells about King Oscar and his family, and the habits and literary productions of the former. Mr. Fischer says: "To the American mind His Majesty's prose writings are a trifle heavy and cumbersome; for that very reason they appeal strongly to a Scandinavian audience. I remember to have seen in Stockholm some years ago a play by King Oscar called 'Some Hours at the Castle of Kronborg.' The title alone would suffice to kill the piece with us. On the Swedish programme it had three or four sub-titles, and its long monologues and tiresome harangue, involved situations and impossible *dénouement* were received not only with respectful patience, but with genuine enthusiasm."

"One of the sights of the Stockholm season is the opening of Parliament by His Majesty. Other monarchs of Europe have allowed occasions of that kind to fall into innocuous desuetude, thus missing a rare opportunity for the display of pomp and circumstance. 'Speeches from the throne' are read nowadays only by editors, foreign ministers, and diplomats, and the dual kingdom of Sweden and Norway being of little importance to the world at large, even King Oscar's scholarly effusions of state probably do not escape the common doom. That fact, however, does not detract from the charm of their delivery in the gorgeous hall of the Rigsdag, amid scenes of mediæval splendor."

"Imagine this royal six footer in the gold embroidered uniform of a general, a red and gold mantle over his shoulders, with train and collar of snowy ermine, a high crown on his head, and a jeweled scepter in his hand. Thus attired, see him step forward from his brilliant suite to deliver a carefully prepared oration, which is more of a historic review than a political document. Oscar II has a handsome, florid face, gray beard and hair, and dark blue eyes, which, as one of the ladies of the court expressed it, 'are black as night and bright as day.' His figure is tall and erect, and his shoulders broad."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE complete novel in the November *Lippincott's* is by Harriett Riddle Davis, and is entitled "In the Sight of the Goddess." It is a capital story, having its scene in Washington, introducing Senators, Secretaries and Ambassadors, the President, the dignified occupants of the Supreme bench, and the other personalities of the National Capital.

Mr. Charles H. Cochrane heads his paper "120 Miles an Hour," and tells in it how the National Rapid Transit Company is planning to run a train between Washington and New York at that astonishing rate. The motive power is to be electricity.

"All this is possible through what is known as the Brott rapid transit system. This system makes use of what is miscalled a bicycle railway. It is not a bicycle construction in any proper usage of the word, which means two wheels; but the likeness to the bicycle is found in the fact that the supporting wheels are in line and run on a single rail, instead of on a parallel track, as in the ordinary railway. It is an elevated road, as no chances can be taken with grade crossings. The supporting wheels—or traction wheels, as they are called—have very wide flanges, to keep them on the track, and balance is assured by side wheels which may occasionally touch the side stringers if the cars oscillate a little. It is well known that a body

running on wheels arranged in a line tends to remain upright, so that these side wheels will have little to do except when a train is starting or stopping. These side wheels are to have pneumatic tires, to prevent jar to the passengers when they impinge against the stringers. The cars are to be made of steel and vulcanized timber. The electric motors will be of the gearless type, operating directly on the axle, one on each side. The electric current will be taken from a conductor on the trolley principle, and power-stations will be erected about fifty miles apart to supply the current by feeder-wires to intervening points. The conductor, which will be almost too large to be termed a wire, will probably be carried under the cars instead of overhead. It will deliver the current to the car motors at a pressure of one thousand volts, double that used on street-railways. The generators at the power-stations will develop it at ten thousand volts, and transformers will be used to reduce it as it reaches the conductors. The three-phase alternating current system will be used."

Mr. David B. Fitzgerald has a thrilling recital of his experiences "With the Oyster Police" of Chesapeake Bay, in whose waters the process of harvesting the peaceful and recondite shellfish is fraught with constant dangers of slashing combats between police boats, illegal fishermen and the law-abiding ones.

Another article, on "Medical Education and the Education of Medical Men," by A. L. Benedict, M.D., we review in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ARTHUR INKERSLEY, in concluding his second article on "The Republic of Mexico," in the November number, has this to say of the influences which seem to make against progress in that country:

"The serious hindrance to any high development of the population of Mexico is the fact that the land is in the hands of so very small a proportion of the inhabitants, about six thousand persons being said to own almost the whole country. Another hindrance is the practical exemption of the land from taxation. To raise revenue nearly every article that is imported is taxed, taxes being levied not only at the port of entry, but in every state whose borders the goods cross. This system renders necessary the maintenance of an army of customs officials and increases to an almost prohibitive price the cost of many imported articles. It further imposes almost insuperable restraints upon industrial and commercial enterprises and retards the development of the country and the spread of intelligence among the people."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

IN the series of papers on "Professional Institutions," Herbert Spencer writes in this number about the "Man of Science and Philosopher." He describes the process of differentiation that has gone on for some years between various scientific pursuits.

Fred. Mather gives some practical suggestions, out of his own experience, on trout culture.

"If one wishes to raise trout on artificial food he must bend to the task as he would if he were to raise any other stock in quantities in confined quarters; but he can arrange natural spawning races, and either take the eggs by hand or let them be laid by the fish, and be satisfied with a much less number of fish hatched, and then let them

take care of themselves in a large pond or lake of suitable temperature, and, if the water is not infested with sun-fish, perch, and other enemies which are beginning to look for food in the spring when the young trout is also looking for its first food, there is every prospect of success."

THE ATLANTIC.

WE review elsewhere Lafcadio Hearn's paper on Japan "After the War," and Robert Mitchell's on "The Future of Naval Warfare," in the November *Atlantic*.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, a literary historian, writes charmingly of Bagehot, whom he calls "A Literary Politician," and we do the essay scant justice in the solitary paragraph which the space at our command allows us to quote:

"Walter Bagehot is a name known to not a few of those who have a zest for the juiciest things of literature, for the wit that illuminates and the knowledge that refreshes. But his fame is still singularly disproportioned to his charm; and one feels once and again like publishing him at least to all spirits of his own kind. It would be a most agreeable good fortune to introduce Bagehot to men who have not read him! To ask your friend to know Bagehot is like inviting him to seek pleasure. Occasionally a man is born into the world whose mission it evidently is to clarify the thought of his generation, and to vivify it; to give it speed where it is slow, vision where it is blind, balance where it is out of poise, saving humor where it is dry,—and such a man was Walter Bagehot. When he wrote of history, he made it seem human and probable; when he wrote of political economy, he made it seem credible, entertaining,—nay, engaging, even; when he wrote criticism, he wrote sense. You have in him a man who can jest to your instruction, who will beguile you into being informed beyond your wont and wise beyond your birthright. Full of manly, straightforward meaning, earnest to find the facts that guide and strengthen conduct, a lover of good men and seers, full of knowledge and a consuming desire for it, he is yet genial withal, with the geniality of a man of wit, and alive in every fibre of him, with a life he can communicate to you. One is constrained to agree, almost, with the verdict of a witty countryman of his, who happily still lives to cheer us, that when Bagehot died he 'carried away into the next world more originality of thought than is now to be found in the three Estates of the Realm.'"

A member of "The Contributor's Club," has it in for the Queen's English.

"An acquaintance of mine calls it the 'maddest yet the greatest language in the world,' and I am not indisposed to agree with him. For even a very superficial glance will reveal that, composed of many heterogeneous elements and borrowing from many other languages, apparently altogether arbitrary, acknowledging no rhyme or reason, subject to no rules or regulations, it seems to have grown up and unfolded with much of the rich variety, the rank luxuriance, and the wild lawlessness of Nature herself, who forms no two things in all her wide domain exactly alike. And the words of our language might indeed be compared to the countless leaves on the millions of trees in the world, each one of which is to a certain extent a law unto itself and develops individual peculiarities. I believe it never happens with any other tongue spoken on this globe that people of culture, and even learning, are in doubt as to the proper pronuncia-

tion of any word, and go to the dictionary to settle the matter, finding often enough that doctors disagree! I have given some time in my life to the study of foreign languages, and know that in all of them certain inflexible rules govern certain combinations of consonants and vowels, so rarely, if ever, departed from that it is possible at least to approach, from books alone, a correct pronunciation. But in English who ever knows from its spelling how a word will 'get itself' pronounced? And woe to the misguided foreigner who should attempt to learn to speak our idiom from the printed page only! I know of one such case, attended, as might be supposed, with most disastrous consequences. It was that of a German, who came here during the war, and, having no means, enlisted in a German regiment; in the leisure of camp life he undertook to learn English by himself by reading Dickens. But, ye gods and little fishes! to this day, this man, who, it must be admitted, has exceptionally little ear, and equally little ambition, speaks of the 'wonly thing' he can do, and of the 'pueblic good,' and uses a jargon in general which it is simply wonderful any American mind should grasp the meaning of!"

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE first number of our new historical quarterly appeared promptly at the time announced some months ago. The reception accorded it must have been a matter of gratification to the board of editors. It seems certain that the time has come when a dignified and scholarly compeer of the *English Historical* can be maintained on this side of the Atlantic with increasing vigor and promise of success. We have a rapidly growing band of historical scholars in America, some of whom have already achieved much, in authorship as well as in research.

Of the contributors to this first number of the *Review*, every one has in past years made some distinct contribution to historical literature, and several have won by their works international reputations. The editors themselves represent the most progressive methods of our universities in the department of history. The editorial board is composed of the following university professors: George B. Adams, of Yale; Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard; Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago; John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania; William M. Sloane, of Princeton; H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell, with J. Franklin Jameson, of Brown University, as managing editor. We have quoted in another place from the opening article, by Professor Sloane, on "History and Democracy." Prof. Moses Coit Tyler contributes an interesting study of the Loyalist party in the Revolution; Mr. Henry C. Lea writes about "The First Castilian Inquisitor;" Mr. Henry Adams exposes the tricky career of the notorious Count Edward de Crillon, who flourished at Washington in 1812; Prof. F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, presents an important review of "Western State-making in the Revolutionary Era."

Several pages are devoted to historical documents heretofore unprinted. These are letters of Col. Wm. Byrd and George Rogers Clark, and correspondence concerning the relations of Georgia to the Southern Confederacy in 1865. More than one-half of the present number is given up to book reviews and notes. Most of the reviews are signed, and it is evident that the editors have drafted into this service the recognized experts in their respective fields of historical inquiry. We note with satisfaction that the reviewers are not all academicians. The general ex-

cellence of the initial number of the periodical gives some ground for the query whether the *American Historical Review* can be made better in the future than it is at the very outset.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from Dr. Cyrus Edson's article on "The Microbe as a Social Leveler," from the late Professor Boyesen's study of Scandinavian women, and from the article on irrigation in the Southwest by the Hon. Edmund G. Ross.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, doubtless voices the sentiments of all the promoters of the Atlanta Exposition when he states that the chief benefit sought by the management of the fair is the better understanding which it is expected to promote between North and South.

In an article entitled "Politics and the Insane," Dr. Henry Smith Williams exposes glaring evils in the management of insane hospitals, especially in the larger cities, which are directly traceable to "spoils politics" in various forms.

Dean Farrar discourses on "Some Problems of the Age," among which he enumerates the concentration of wealth, the abnormal growth of great cities, the increase in population, the impoverishment of the masses, the deficiency of charities, and the decline of religious faith. The way which the Dean points out of these various perils is "genuine altruism."

In an article on "English Women in Political Campaigns," Lady Jeune describes the important work of the Primrose League in the recent British elections. The League, which was organized in 1881, now numbers more than a million and a quarter of women, and its influence is enormous.

"It would be invidious to point out exceptions," says Lady Jeune, "but I should think the women whose work certainly helped their husbands into Parliament did it during the long months before the election, and that it was by personal acquaintance and canvassing that they won the hearts of the electors, and not by any great oratorical display."

Drs. Waldo and Walsh have arrived at certain important conclusions from a study of English statistics of mortality among the laboring population in reference to environment and drink. The mortality among the working people of towns is found to be excessive as compared with that of country laborers, or of mixed classes in the cities. This mortality is made greater by an excessive infantile death-rate and by injurious trades. Alcohol is consumed in larger quantities in towns, and is taken freely in the occupations that show the highest death-rates. Risks from bad drainage are greater in the towns.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart makes a vigorous plea for the enforcement of Sunday laws against liquor selling.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie makes this reply to the question. "Is Socialism Advancing in England?"

"Not in its radical principles; not in its demand for organic change; not in its claim to nationalize the whole instruments of production. As a new system, it may be picking up adherents here and there, intelligent and patriotic men of sanguine temperament, like the members of the Fabian Society, who hope that the difficulties in the way of its practical working may one day be overcome, though they may not see how. But as a real force in the country, gathering power as it goes, and only needing time to bear it to victory, we maintain that it is not ad-

vancing. In many ways, however, it is doing useful work; it is calling attention to the condition of the worker and the obligation of society to give him a more comfortable life; it is constraining the Christian churches to address themselves more to the improvement of the condition of the people; it is compelling the legislature to give its deserved prominence to this subject; and it is drawing out many men and women to use their influence and their lives for the welfare of those who spend their lives in daily toil."

THE FORUM.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, in presenting "The Present Aspect of the Silver Question" from the gold monometallist's point of view, urges more affirmative action on the part of those who are opposed to the free coinage of silver. He admits that such affirmative work will be full of difficulties, for those who have been united in mere negation will not all be able to remain united on a positive platform, and yet it must be undertaken, not only to avert dangers of the present, but also to forestall propositions for governmental interference of a pernicious tendency. In Mr. Fairchild's opinion, safety requires the severance of government from currency "to the utmost extent possible."

President Charles F. Thwing offers valuable suggestions to persons of wealth who contemplate the bestowal of endowments for philanthropic purposes. He sums up the results of his study of the subject as follows:

"One conclusion is, that it is not the part of wisdom to surround a foundation with very specific conditions. A second conclusion is, that if a gift is surrounded with very specific conditions, a means of relief should be afforded in a general permission to use the gift in the promotion of a general purpose. A third conclusion is that a founder should trust the men of the future to carry out his general purpose. He should not lay down certain narrow methods or merely technical rules for their following. The good men of A.D. 3895 will have more wisdom for administering a trust made two thousand years before than any man living in 1895 can suggest to them. The fourth and last conclusion of this review, and one which English and American history confirms, is that the agency through which wealth—be it ten thousand dollars or ten millions—is most certain of doing the most good, to the most people, for the longest time, and in the widest realms, is the college and the university."

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P. (Conservative), George W. E. Russell (Liberal) and Justin McCarthy (Irish Nationalist) write on the now well-worn subject, "Significance of the English Elections." Mr. Russell, who was an ardent advocate of the Local Veto bill from the first, confesses that the measure aroused no enthusiasm among the voters, and consoles himself with the pious reflection that the cause of temperance would have been advanced by the success of the Liberals.

"For my own part, I remain a firm believer in the principle of Local Control, and I only wish I were not obliged to admit that the bulk of my countrymen seem blind to its merits. In this matter of the reform of the liquor laws, as in so many others, it is true that the Liberal party has fallen by its own virtue. We have loved righteousness and hated iniquity. We have attacked abuses wherever we saw them; and all the powers of evil have been banded together to resist our onslaught."

Justin McCarthy confirms this gloomy view of the present attitude of the British public toward liquor legislation, remarking as follows:

"My impression is that, outside the professed teetotalers and some of the ministers of every denomination in England, nobody cared about the measure except those who thoroughly detested it, and who felt that their trade interests were seriously threatened."

Richard Burton gives several somewhat technical reasons for his belief in a genuine "Renaissance in English." In the fact that our native writers are turning back to native uses and things Mr. Burton finds "proof of the race's health, of its solidarity and *esprit de corps*." The testimony of the language, he concludes, is against "degeneration."

In an article on "The Actor, the Manager, and the Public," John Malone makes a plea for the re-establishment of the stock company as a remedy for the ills which now afflict the American stage.

"Such a company, fully qualified to play any of the standard plays before the most exacting audience, could be organized for every city in the Union from the unemployed but experienced and able actors who are vainly seeking work to-day. With them the new play would be perfectly safe."

Mr. Jno. Gilmer Speed makes out a strong case in his argument for "Higher Pay and a Better Training for Teachers." His assertions as to the character of our country schools would be startling if the American citizen could be startled by anything in the way of criticism of his much-vaunted public school system. "The American farmer of two generations ago was a better educated man than is the American farmer of to day," says Mr. Speed.

Mr. Louis Windmüller, in an article on "The Resuscitation of Blue Laws," makes the "personal liberty" argument on the question of liquor selling in great cities.

THE ARENA.

THE opening "feature" of the number is an elaborately illustrated historical and descriptive article about "Chester-on-the-Dee," by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower. The half-tone reproductions of scenic photographs are remarkably good, and are printed on paper which permits the best possible effects.

Mr. A. R. Barrett, formerly a government examiner of failed banks, calls attention to the recent increase in losses through dishonest bank officials.

"Statistics show that during the past ten years bank wreckers, embezzlers and defaulters have robbed the people of this country of over one hundred million dollars, an average of over ten millions of dollars per annum; and this state of things has been growing worse the past two years, for the year 1892 shows robberies by the above-mentioned methods of about \$9,000,000, while 1893 shows about \$19,000,000, 1894 about \$25,000,000, and 1895 shows over \$4,000,000 to July 1."

The *Arena* introduces Mr. Eugene V. Debs to the review-reading public. Mr. Debs offers some thoughts on "The Significance of Labor Day."

"The supreme significance of Labor Day, I apprehend, is found in the fact that it is set apart as a day for the discussion of questions vital with interest to all workers, involving not only labor, but legislation, law, and liberty; that it was designed and is still intended to stand for something more and superior to physical and mental relaxation, play, and pleasure; that it is a day set apart for labor to convoke its masterly men and muster its mind-forces for high deliberation upon events which, throughout the land, create alarm in its ranks."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Van Oss's paper on the boom in South Africans.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

Lord Playfair repeats once more the arguments for making London a great educational centre. He learns that Zurich does more in this way than does London. He says: "This great city ought to be the centre of intellectual life to the nation, but it is not. It possesses magnificent museums, galleries and collections—in fact, all the material to take a large part in developing the intellect of the nation. With this unsurpassed material, its higher education is less organized than that of any capital of Europe."

"Union of interests has been practically achieved by the last Royal Commission. The dissolution prevented the late Government from passing their bill. It will be incumbent on the new Parliament and the new Government to use the favorable opportunity, especially as the latter cannot forget that the Royal Commission was the creation of a Conservative Government. London must have a teaching university worthy of the great metropolis of a great nation."

A PLEA FOR AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. C. B. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, pleads for a naval expedition to the South Pole. The last ship that went to the Antarctic regions was a Scandinavian whaler. The trip cost her owner \$25,000, not less. Clearly the South Pole is not to be sought by private enterprise. Mr. Markham says: "The reasons for dispatching a naval Antarctic expedition are threefold, each one being sufficient in itself. The first is the great importance of its results to all branches of science. The second is the urgent necessity for executing a magnetic survey in high southern latitudes, in the interests of the commerce of this country and of the world generally, and to provide for the safe navigation of iron and steel ships. The third is the need for such training as is supplied by maritime exploration in the interests of the naval service—a need which is more strongly felt now than in any former period in our history."

THE RECENT ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Marchese de Viti de Marco writes upon the political situation in Italy from the point of view of a Liberal who is strongly opposed to Crispi. The Liberal party, however, having gone to pieces, its supporters are voting for clericals to signify their repugnance to Crispi and his methods. Speaking of the many signs of antipathy to Crispi, the Marquis says: "But the most expressive reaction is the unexpected victory of the Clerical Party in many of the great towns during the recent administrative elections. It has been hinted that this victory marks a revival of religious feeling in the Catholic population, but this is not its meaning. To those who know the spirit of the masses in Italy there can be no doubt that the victory of the Catholics is political, not religious. For others it will be sufficient to observe that the electoral success of the Clericals coincides with the success of the Socialists and of the condemned by courts-martial; that it has taken place in the towns, where the influence of the priest is less strong than in the country, and where the opposition to Signor Crispi has been stronger; that it has been most general and striking in the North of Italy, more especially in those districts which in the political elections returned the greatest number of deputies opposed to Signor Crispi."

THE RELIGION OF THE UNDERGRADUATE.

Rev. Anthony C. Deane writes an essay on the Religion of the Undergraduate. When the schoolboy goes up to Oxford and Cambridge, and into the enjoyment of the first delights of liberty, he naturally takes his tone from the students whom he finds there before him. Mr. Deane says: "What does he find to be the prevalent attitude toward religion? Simply, in one word, agnosticism. With sorrow and reluctance it must be confessed that the majority of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates are without, or at least profess to be without, any religious beliefs at all. It is sad, it is deplorable, but it is true. There are a certain number of earnest Churchmen among them, a certain number of sincere Dissenters, a few whose misguided enthusiasm leads them to hold open-air prayer meetings on the 'Backs' at Cambridge, or by the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford. But the majority gradually resign all the religious beliefs of their earlier years, to regain them, if they can, when they have finally left the University."

Mr. Deane discusses the causes which have led to this loss of all religious faith on the part of the great majority of English college students. It seems the younger dons are agnostics, and aggressive agnostics at that, full of sneers and jibes at orthodox religion. The older dons are not much good, and two of the regulations specially designed to fortify youth in the Christian creed have exactly the opposite effect. One is the examination in Paley's "Evidences of Christianity," and the other is the compulsory attendance at chapel.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a fairly readable number, without any articles of peculiarly vital interest.

HOW CIVIL WAR WAS AVERTED IN JAPAN.

A resident in Japan writes an article entitled "The Japanese Constitutional Crisis and the War." He says but for the war Japan's new constitution would soon have broken down. It came into operation in the last month of 1890, since when there have been three dissolutions and four parliaments. According to the constitution the Japanese Cabinet is independent of the Diet and responsible to the sovereign alone, while the Japanese House of Representatives has been fighting for the introduction of constitutional government, with the Cabinet responsible to the Chamber. Things had got to such a pass that civil war was by no means out of the question, when by declaring war against China, Prime Minister Ito quelled the domestic ferment and carried the elections.

ARCHÆOLOGY VS. OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

Professor A. H. Sayce explains why it is he has turned back from the conclusions which are so constantly urged by the professors of the "higher criticism." He asserts that those conclusions are extravagant and vicious. Archæology is enabling us to confirm the Pentateuch and re-establish the old belief as to its Mosaic origin. First: The "higher criticism" asserts that there was no writing in Israel before the age of Samuel. Archæology proves that the Israelites must have known how to read and write before their settlement in Canaan. Second: A study of the literature handed down to us by the Babylonians and Assyrians tells strongly against the disintegration theory. Thirdly: Narratives which the "higher criticism" pronounced to be the unmistakable fictions

of tradition are being shown by archæological study to be historical after all. Year by year, almost month by month, fresh discoveries are being made all in favor of the old, rather than the new, teaching. To such a pass has it come that Professor Sayce deliberately maintains that if he were asked whether or not Moses wrote the Pentateuch he would reply that such a belief involved considerably fewer difficulties than the contrary opinion.

THE NEW REFORMATION AND INCARNATION.

Rev. H. R. Haweis contributes an article which he entitles "The New Clergy," the gist of which is that the clergy of the Church of England have been steadily losing ground in the estimation of the public, and unless they wake up and face the needs of the times they will be hopelessly left behind. Mr. Haweis believes that England is on the eve of a new Reformation, the chief feature of which will be a restatement of the doctrine of the Incarnation. "The leading doctrinal point of Reformation theology was the restatement of the way in which bread and wine convey Christ in the Sacrament. The doctrinal point of the new Reformation will be a restatement of the way in which flesh and blood convey God in the Incarnation. The Old Reformation turned on Transubstantiation in the miracle of the mass; the New Reformation will turn on the meaning of the Word made flesh, or the way in which the divine essence dwelt in the God-man. As the Christian Church has borne restatement of the one, it should be equal to bearing restatement of the other. At present things look very hopeful.

"The real though unacknowledged fact is that we have in our midst clergy within the Church holding two views of the Incarnation. There are what I may call the Prenatal Infusion clergy and the Postnatal Transfusion clergy. The Prenatalists admit human parentage on one side only. The Postnatalists admit human parentage on both sides, but claim a special and developmental assimilation or inhabitation of Deity, indicated by such words as 'growing in grace and knowledge,' whilst they confess a supremacy belonging to the All-Father not capable of delegation, in such words as 'My Father is greater than I.'"

THE UNITY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Lindsay sets forth his view of what constituted the unity of the Church in apostolic times. He summarizes his paper in the following paragraph: "That the corporate unity of the Apostolic and Sub-Apostolic Church included a federation of the many hundreds of individual communities organized for the purposes of discipline and administration on types differing more widely from each other than any existing systems of Church government, but keeping the sense of the oneness of the Christian Church alive within their hearts by the thought that all shared in the same sacraments, were taught by the same Word of God, obeyed the same commandments, and shared a common hope of the coming of the same kingdom. That they made this unity manifest by mutual help in all Christian social work and by boundless and brotherly hospitality to all fellow-Christians. While the picture of this corporate unity was always kept before them in the fraternal intercourse of Church with Church by official letters and messengers, and was made vivid by the swift succession of wandering apostles, prophets and teachers, who, belonging to no one community, were the servants of the whole Church of Christ and were the binding stones making it cohere together."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster* for October suffers from its besetting sin. It is too continuously strenuous. It begins with a disquisition concerning the need of a new Liberal programme, and ends with a statement of the human origin of the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Scanlon, the writer of the first article, has not much to say which is new, but what he says is sensible enough. The Liberals must cease to be sectionists and adopt a common policy as Liberals. There is a long article upon the "Incidence of Rates" by Mr. H. L. Davies, who is much in favor of the single tax, and points out various arguments in favor of concentrating rates and taxes on land values. There is a description of how graduated taxation is working in the Canton de Vaud: the experience of eight years has so firmly established the system that no one now thinks of altering it. The historical scientist who writes on "The British Constitution *versus* Evolution" pleads for the enforcement of compulsory education in the history and constitution of the British Empire. The literary articles are more varied and much pleasanter reading. There is a bright paper upon Gustave Flaubert, and Dr. Wright's "Brontë Myths" are subjected to a searching and hostile examination. Mr. MacNamara's short paper on faction fights in Munster tells a horrible story of brutality. The writer on the Trinity concludes his article by declaring that religion is as much a growth as everything else, and that belief in special revelation is rapidly going the way of belief in special creations.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* opens with some extracts from the note-book of S. O. Coleridge which have not hitherto been given to the public. Mr. Kenneth Graham gives us another chapter of his stories of child life. David Hannay discusses and announces the doctrine of "The Fleet in Being." Martin Morris concludes his paper upon American Traits, and Charles Whibley writes on "The Two Cracksmen."

Mr. P. Anderson Graham waxes furious concerning the political pottering with English agriculture. Nothing will satisfy him but an immediate removal of tithes, with other little details equally unimportant. His paper will be interesting reading for Her Majesty's Ministers. He says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have justified his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer if at the end of next Session he can enumerate among accomplished deeds the removal of Tithe, the abolition of Land Tax, the readjustment of local taxation, a change in the beer duty, and a reversal of Sir William Harcourt's unscrupulous policy concerning landed property."

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. H. C. Marillier waxes enthusiastic over the coming supersession of the horse and the universal use of petroleum engines. He describes the result of the recent trial in France, and says: "A few pints of gasoline or rectified petroleum will suffice it for five or six hours; and when this is gone it is easy to replenish at a cost of something like a halfpenny an hour. According to a foreign scientific journal, the comparative weights of fuel required for petroleum, steam, and electric (accumulator) traction to produce one horse power for an hour are 14 ounces of gasoline; 6½ pounds of coal and 40 pounds of water; and 250 pounds of electric accumulators."

Mr. Marillier thinks the automobile has come to stay.

and is coming with a vengeance also. He says: "I name ten years as the time within which we might see the railways given up to business traffic and persons in a hurry; the country dotted with airy vehicles flying along on roads that continental nations might be proud of; the 'posting' system revived with all its ancient glamour, only the ostler vanished, in whose place one summons the engineer. Electric trams and electric cabs shall have worked wonders in our cities, which now will be clean and sweet instead of foul and muddy. As traffic becomes gentler, rates will diminish. Heads will no longer throb with disagreeable sights and sounds."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR ARTHUR SHADWELL, writing upon "Intemperance, Past and Present," takes a distinctly optimistic view of the situation in Great Britain. He says: "To-day drunkenness is a social offense among the upper classes, and that view is permeating the lower, surely though slowly. Without denying some credit to other influences, I believe the main factor in bringing this change about is the example of the Court, and especially the high standard of conduct inflexibly demanded by the Sovereign. It began under William IV, who discountenanced intemperance, and has, of course, been notably maintained by the Queen. So long as the Court drank, society drank; and so long as society paraded its vices without shame it was perfectly idle to ask the people to give up theirs. At the present time the drink question appears to be solving itself, too slowly no doubt for many people, but with surprising rapidity, considering its past history. Far more improvement has been effected in the last sixty years than in the previous six centuries of active legislation."

ENGLISH SILKS.

Mr. Kineton Parkes, writing on "English Silks," calls attention to the fact that England is gradually losing her silk manufactures, chiefly owing to the lack of technical instruction. He says: "At the present time, however, English silks are equal in finish, superior in design to, and of better value than foreign silks, and yet foreign silks continue to be imported into this country in ever-increasing amounts. This is the fault of the distributor to a very large extent, and some responsibility attaches to the Board of Trade. It is not that broad silks are the only silks imported; it is the enormous quantity of ribbon which comes to us from St. Etienne and Crefeld that has to be taken into consideration."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald defends the French of to-day from the imputations cast upon their friendliness by Admiral Maxse. "Both France and England," says Admiral Fitzgerald, "are blinded by Chauvinism and Jingoism, and the present attitude of both countries is puerile, unbecoming, and undignified." Spencer Wilkinson takes "Chitral" as a text in order to show its relation to the general scheme of frontier policy which has been adopted by successive governments in India. The article on "Recent Finance" deals chiefly with the South African boom. Mr. Porritt describes in doleful terms the disappointment of the more ardent reformers in New York, who, having by great effort succeeded in defeating Tammany at one election, find to their dismay that Tammany is still in possession of the field.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER, writing on the "Foreign Policy of England," pleads strongly in favor of withdrawing from the Mediterranean in order that Russia may take Constantinople with our assent and consent. Captain Gambier as long ago as 1877 saw the absurdity of the English suspicion about Constantinople, but he hardly seems to realize the fact that if England were to clear out of the Mediterranean now she would simply precipitate a general war. This he ignores, and argues as if England could evacuate the Mediterranean without consulting any interests but her own. He says: "Great Britain surely has higher duties than securing the interest on Egyptian bonds, and if the Mediterranean is unfortunately like a pit, where Russian, French, German, Austrian, Italian, and Turkish scorpions are ready to tear out each other's vitals, Providence has blessed England with a position outside the pit, and nothing but her own folly need make her descend into it. It is surely wiser to wait outside with a stick."

He does not think that if war broke out England could really hold her own against a Russo-French alliance: "For I do not believe for a moment that we are not quite capable to crush France *at sea and abroad* single-handed, if France had no allies. But France undoubtedly would have allies; whereas we, for equal certainty, would have none. England's position is that we must face a war in which the Triple Alliance will stand aloof, but in which, almost for certain, Russia, France, Spain, and probably Turkey, would be arrayed against us."

THE ORIGIN OF SPEECH.

Professor Wallace, in a paper on the "Expressiveness of Speech," explains the origin of many of the words which we use. He says: "During my long residence among many savage or barbarous people I first observed some of these mouth-gestures, and have been thereby led to detect a mode of natural expression by words which is, I believe, to a large extent new, and which opens up a much wider range of expressiveness in speech than has hitherto been possible, giving us a clue to the natural meaning of whole classes of words which are usually supposed to be purely conventional."

The following passage is a summary of the gist of his case, which is set forth and illustrated at considerable length: "Besides the more or less direct imitation of the varied sounds of nature, animate and inanimate, we have *form*, indicated by the shape of the mouth; *direction*, by the motion of the lips; such ideas as those of *coming* and *going*, of *inward* and *outward*, of *self* and *others*, of *up* and *down*, expressed by various breathings or by lip and tongue motions; we find the distinct classes of abrupt or continuous *sounds*, as well as the corresponding contrasted *motions*, clearly indicated by the use of expressive terminal letters; *motion* of almost every kind, whether human, animal, or inorganic, we find to be naturally expressed by corresponding motions of the organs of speech: the physical *qualities* of various kinds of matter are similarly indicated; while even some of the mental and moral qualities of man, as well as many of his actions and sensations, are more or less clearly expressed by means of the various forms of speech-gesture."

IS ENGLAND GOING OVER TO ROME?

Dean Farrar, in a paper on "The Asserted Growth of Roman Catholicism in England," examines the evidence and comes to the conclusion that the hopes of the Pope's

friends are not warranted by the facts of the case. "I can see no positive proof that Roman Catholicism, as such, is gaining to any very appreciable extent, although it is perfectly true, and very grievously true, that doctrines once regarded as distinctively Romish are now taught on every side in the Church of England. It would be, indeed, a singular phenomenon in the history of Christianity if England—the one country of all others which, till fifty years ago, was the most devoted to the principles of what Milton truly called 'the bright and blissful Reformation,' when 'the sweet odor of the returning Gospel embathed men's souls in the fragrant of heaven'—should be in the course of 'conversion' to Popery at the very time when—Romish priests and bishops being themselves the witnesses—Romanism is becoming more and more powerless, more and more purely verbal, among the immense majority of the people—especially of the men—in the very countries in which, as in France, Spain and Italy, it has held for centuries an almost undisputed sway."

IN PRAISE OF ROME.

Alfred Austin contributes a brilliantly written paper entitled "A Roman Reverie." In the course of very eloquent observations, he says: "But only a fanatical partial patriotism would deny to Italy the proud privilege of having most enriched the world with what the world values most. Neither Spain, nor France, nor Germany, nor even England, can boast to have grafted civilization on conquest so successfully and so widely as Rome. Religion, Science, Art, Literature, Law, all have to trace their fertilizing streams back to Italy; and nothing is more astonishing than the persistent vitality of Italian civilization. Italians have had their periods of despondency, and even of degradation—what nation has not? But for nigh on three thousand years Italy has had its architects, its sculptors, its soldiers, its lawgivers, its poets, its navigators, its searchers of the stars, its rulers of men. To every educated person Italy is 'the old country;' to every filial mind Rome is the *alma genitrix*. Only in Rome can we trace the majestic pageant of the centuries, following each other, now with elate, now with faltering footstep, but always contributing something to the onward, if at times devious, march of man. Hence, while modes of civilization elsewhere come and pass, Rome remains; and, when some other conception of society shall have created other Londons and another Paris, Rome will still be the foster-nurse of the poet, the home of the archaeologist, the goal of the artist, the bourne of the pilgrim, and the sanctuary of the saint."

THE EDITOR OF THE "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

Mlle. Y. Blaze de Bury writes, with her usual fluent pen, on Ferdinand Brunetière, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He is one of the most remarkable men in France. The object of her paper, she explains, is that "the reader may have a more precise conception of the militant character of the most 'acting' of our men of letters, of a man of letters who is the apostle of intellectual elevation in France."

Brunetière is only forty-six, and he seems to have to an unusual extent the faculty of making things "hum." "This pugnacious mood is his standard, which he flings into the fight with the air of Henri IV at Arques. He casts his paradoxes like flaming torches at his audience, then jumps into the arena, gathers them in handfuls, throws them back again, one by one, burning, vivid, flaming in the teeth of the shaken and electrified audience."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

COUNT BENEDETTI'S account of his mission to Ems is the most sensational article published in France for many a long day. He was, it will be remembered, French ambassador in Prussia in 1870, and he has always been credited by many with having, if not directly, at least indirectly, greatly contributed to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. The few pages now published are extracted from a forthcoming volume written in 1873 in reply to a work published by the Duc de Grammont in 1872. According to Benedetti he gave, neither by word nor deed, the slightest offense or umbrage to the King of Prussia during the course of his now famous mission to Ems. Indeed, he goes further, and gives a detailed account of each of his interviews with the King. In the clearest language he accuses Bismarck of having deliberately and with full knowledge interfered at the moment when the Spanish-Hohenzollern dispute was about to be definitely settled to the satisfaction of both the French and Prussian Courts in order to provoke a rupture and consequent declaration of war on the part of France. Although the interest of Count Benedetti's "revelations" is entirely retrospective, they will, if credence be attached to them, entirely alter the hitherto accepted version of what occurred, and throw the onus of all that followed on Bismarck, and Bismarck alone.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

In conjunction with M. Filon's admirable articles on the contemporary English stage published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Bouchor's account of the staging of Shakespeare's works will be found valuable, especially as in it he compares the Paris and London productions of "King Lear," giving the greatest praise to both English managers and actors, and condemning ruthlessly the various existing French translations, including that made by Victor Hugo. M. Bouchor attaches very great importance to the question of costume and scenery, and pays the highest tribute to Sir Henry Irving and the fashion in which he manages the Lyceum, notably in his staging of large crowds. Curiously enough he denies the much-vaunted scenic powers of the Saxe-Meiningen theatrical troupe, M. Bouchor also attacks the question of dramatic realism, and he recalls with delight having seen in "Much Ado about Nothing" the Lyceum stage strewn with dead leaves, whilst at the Haymarket he once saw Juliet's balcony entirely covered with real ivy.

MEDIEVAL SCULPTURE.

The origins of French mediæval sculpture are explained at length by M. Male, an authority on the subject; he traces all pre-Renaissance art to the survival of the Roman occupation of France, though he attributes considerable influence to the stories and possible plans and drawings brought back by the Crusaders from the East, notably from Byzantium. From the tenth to the thirteenth century each province in France boasted of its own special school of sculpture. The Normans were great architects but poor sculptors, and the finest work was done in Auvergne, the centre of France, whilst Burgundy is covered with fine monasteries and abbeys, where each smallest detail in the stone-work and wood-carving is of artistic value and interest.

FINLAND.

M. Gaston Paris contributes an exhaustive account of Finland and Finlandish literature. The article is really

little more than a review of L. Mechelin's remarkable work—"Finland in the Nineteenth Century." The French writer ascribes not a little of the intellectual and artistic life of the peninsula which has been styled the Ireland of Russia, to the Finland University, which, founded in 1640, has become the centre of all that is patriotic and intellectual in the country. The University is now situated at Helsingfors, and is more or less connected with every school in the country. Women are freely admitted to the lectures and examinations, and occasionally groups of students are sent to Germany and Paris in order to obtain the benefits afforded them by other centres of learning.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*, though containing much interesting matter, have no articles calling for special mention.

HENRI ROCHEFORT AND LOUISE MICHEL.

A further installment of the letters written by Henri Rochefort during his incarceration at Saint Martin-de-Ré, and during his long sea voyage to New Caledonia, eloquently describes the privations and insults to which political prisoners were subjected in 1872-73. According to the French journalist-politician the French penal settlement was at that time in a strange state, though Rochefort himself was very fairly treated, and in his letters appears many a name since become familiar to those interested in Continental socialism. A slight allusion to Louise Michel shows that La Vierge Rouge has not altered in the last twenty-five years: "Among the women is the worthy excellent Louise Michel; she was quite determined to commit suicide, but Henri Place and I obliged her to live. She is now quite well and far calmer, but I should not be surprised if she threw herself off a cliff to-morrow." The correspondence comes to an end with a date marking the escape of Rochefort from New Caledonia. It should be added that these letters, which have evidently been published in exactly the form they were written, give a pleasing picture not only of the writer, but also of his generous and large-hearted friends, M. and Mme. Adam.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND THE POPE.

The reunion of Christendom seems to be exciting as much interest on the Continent as in the English-speaking world. General Kiréeff contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* a curious and instructive reply to an article lately published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and he begins his article by asserting that since the Eastern and Western Churches became divided, the question of their reunion has always been regarded of paramount importance by Christians. As is natural, the Russian General-theologian devotes his attention to the reunion of the Catholic and of the Orthodox churches, and he analyzes with considerable bitterness the attitude adopted by the Ultramontane press, and in particular the article to which he has made it his business to reply. "The Church," he says proudly, "is in Russia far more important than the state. I feel myself far more a Greek Orthodox than a member of the state; before everything I am an Orthodox first, a Russian afterward." Most curious and significant are these words, written by one of the most devoted and loyal subjects of the Czar. General Kiréeff asserts that what Rome understands as the reunion of

the Churches will never come to pass, more especially that since the separation—that is, since the ninth century—new dogmas, notably the Infallibility of the Pope and the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, have been imposed by the Holy See on her section of the faithful. "No doubt," observes General Kirëeff, "it would be agreeable to the Roman Pontiff to receive a sudden accession to the ranks of his flock; a Muscovite Charlemagne, bringing with him a hundred and twenty million young, strong and profoundly fervent Christians, would be welcomed; but before this could occur," concludes the writer, "the late encyclical would have to be entirely rewritten."

THE DECADENCE OF EUROPE.

In the second number of the *Revue* the first place is given to an anonymous article on "German Military Law," and it is followed by some curious and thoughtful pages on the decadence of Europe. The writer, Comte de Mony, takes each nation in turn, discussing its past, present and future. "England is still developing with the aid of modern resources and a rare power of will, her position all over the world . . . and yet it must be admitted that even in Great Britain are to be found many germs of trouble and dissolution; excessive poverty among the workers, and corrupting influences which even overshadow the upper classes; also the Irish Question, full of menace and danger." His criticism of the France of to-day is frank and outspoken, but though seeing much to regret in the present state of things, notably all that which concerns the government of the country, he denies that France has as yet entered upon her decadence.

In the same number M. Leon Daudet, son of the great novelist, attempts an ambitious task—that of reconstituting, in the form of an historical novel, the journey which Shakespeare is supposed to have taken as a young man. The author has been over every inch of the ground which he makes Shakespeare traverse, and has evidently made himself quite familiar with the England of the period.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WITH the exception of the Comte d'Haussonville's remarkable paper on the Comte de Paris, noticed elsewhere, the September numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are composed of solid thoughtful articles of the kind of which this publication makes a specialty.

THE POTATO IN FRANCE.

Beginning what promises to be a series of notable papers on that class of agriculture which has so enormously contributed to the prosperity of rural France, M. Déherain takes as his first subject the potato. He tells us that when Arthur Young went through France at the end of the last century he found such a vigorous prejudice existing against the root that not one person in a hundred would touch it. This feeling has so completely disappeared that France now yearly cultivates potatoes to the value of seven hundred millions of francs, and they have become almost as much a domestic vegetable as in England. He further tells how potatoes were first found on the Pacific coast, where, being native to the Andes, they were cultivated for food in the more temperate zones. The Spaniards brought them to Mexico, and to what we now know as the Southern states, where they were found by Sir Walter Raleigh and brought to England. The French *Encyclopædia* honored them by an article in 1763, but said that they could only be di-

gested by the robust stomachs of the peasant classes. Very shortly after the publication of this article the corn harvest failed three successive years, and as the peasants lived exclusively on bread, extreme distress ensued. Efforts to find an alternative source of nourishment were sought for, and the Academy of Besançon offered a prize for the best essay on the subject. A noted philanthropist, Parmentier, devoted increasing efforts to the development of the potato in the departments of France, and thus it became one of the staples of national food.

M. DE VOGÜÉ ON THE WAR OF 1870.

M. Edouard Rod, in his third article upon Goethe, deals with the "sentimental crisis," a phase of Goethe's life by no means unknown to English readers, and we therefore pass on to the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé's review of Commandant Rousset's "History of the Franco-German War," with particular reference to the first of September, which was the eve of Sedan. M. de Vogüé, looking back over a quarter of a century, says that though the mist of time effaces, he nevertheless sees the vision and hears the low thunder of the storm through all the newer impressions of more recent years. M. de Vogüé was at the time a young collegian, brought up to hate the Empire; and when the war was over that section of the youth of France to which he was attached filled up their anathemas on a single scapegoat. "It required long experience, and longer reflections, to cure our injustice toward that poor fatalist, weak, sick, and too sincere in cherishing his chimera of a liberal Empire, and who allowed himself to be for years chased backward and forward at the bottom of that hollow without issue, wherein lay Sedan." M. de Vogüé accuses the French Liberal party of starving and strangling the army in order to cripple the Empire. In order to weaken the centre of power, so as to leave it without defense against interior revolt, they refused money and men, none of them, with the sole exception of M. Thiers, foreseeing that the shock might come from without. M. de Vogüé spent those days at Aix, in Savoy, and in the same lovely town he tells us that he wrote his reminiscences twenty-five years later, "amidst the same cyclamens flowering upon the mountains, and the same large-eyed daisies in the meadow-land." The same trees tremble in the wind as on those days when the two great nations fought a bloody duel which displaced the equilibrium of the world. He was among the young fellows sent pell-mell to the seat of war, insufficiently equipped and almost innocent of drill. He and his battalion were trapped on their way to Metz, and put into cattle-wagons; indeed, they did not regain a clear idea of what they were about till they were turned into a German citadel, there to spend many weary days.

THE MADAGASCAR WAR OF 1829.

In the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Gailly de Taurines gives a very clear account of the French expedition to Madagascar which took place under the Bourbon monarchy in 1829. When Mauritius was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris, Madagascar was not included in the "dependencies" of that colony, and when the English governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, declared that he considered it his right to extend to the larger island, he was ordered to relinquish the idea and give up the ancient French settlements in Madagascar to the French authorities of Bourbon. The fall of the French monarchy in the following year changed the plans of the French in regard to Madagascar, and Louis Philippe recalled the troops, alleging that the expedition was too expensive.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. FRENCH BOOKS ABOUT AMERICA, AND FRENCH LITERARY TENDENCIES.

BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

(TRANSLATED BY MISS ISABEL HAPGOOD.)

French literature appears to be on the point of marching on America in a decided manner. The publication in the *Figaro* of Paul Bourget's "Outre-Mer," and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of Madame Bentzon's remarkable studies on "The Condition of Woman in the United States," while the *Temps* is granting the hospitality of its columns to the impressions of an artist on transatlantic art, awakens the hope that, at last, my fellow-countrymen are about to make up their minds to direct their gaze toward the New World, with another object than that of seeking financial news or the details of some Yankee eccentricity.

EUROPE AND AMERICA DO NOT KNOW EACH OTHER.

The extreme ignorance in which Europe and America live concerning each other really ought to be a matter of surprise and reflection to philosophers. In the days when the means of communication were slow and difficult between the Old and New World, there were, certainly, fewer prejudices and false ideas, fewer preconceived theories in our manner of judging each other from one shore of the Atlantic to the other. Nowadays steam and electricity have diminished the distance, news items circulate incessantly over the submarine cables, and the "ocean grayhounds" place the maritime cities of the two continents in frequent communication; yet the intellectual and moral separation becomes more and more accentuated, as if the two civilizations had taken different roads, which vanish in the distance at opposite points of the horizon.

The books which are published in Europe about America, and in America about Europe, are generally of the most trivial character. Nations who do not understand each other enounce upon each other disordered judgments. Instead of going to the bottom of things, they float along on the surface and their analysis bears only on the petty details of existence; they look at things almost exclusively from the insignificant side. Writers note with care how people dress and what they eat; they select as a type some traveler whom they have met, and generalize on that foundation; and if they have had fifteen minutes of conversation with the traveler, not one of the problems which concern the country through which they are passing thenceforth contains for them any mystery whatever. The ideas which they have heard expressed by one individual become the ideas of a whole nation; and if this individual happens to belong to the middle class, possibly in an ordinary position as to fortune, and presents a certain moderation in his language, his manner of looking at things inspires in them a certainty which they immediately translate into the precision of their information, the positiveness of their deductions, the definitive character which they award to their decisions.

In this respect, perhaps, the press does still more harm than do the books. It is less and less willing to admit long chronicles. Now, a chronicle which comes by post is always more detailed; it does not confine itself to the mere enumeration of facts; it explains them and sets forth their causes and their consequences. The tele-

graph, on the contrary, transmits in two words a bit of news of which the gravity can be appreciated only by those who are acquainted with the social conditions, the habits and ideas of the inhabitants in the country where the event has occurred. Consequently, when the dispatch is inserted in all the newspapers, it causes veritable ravages in the minds of men from the point of view of the



M. PAUL BOURGET.

ideas which it leaves behind it. It is the dispatches that are published in this way in the great newspapers of Europe and America, that give rise to and maintain all the international prejudices whence result serious misunderstandings.

WHAT A FRENCHMAN THINKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are many reasons why Frenchmen are even more liable than men of any other nation completely to misunderstand the character of Americans. The Frenchman is inclined to generalize by the logic of his reasoning powers, as well as by the character of his observation, which tends to arrive at a judgment founded on impulse; grand ideas, views of matters as a whole, are familiar to him. If he visits the United States, he either hurries through them rapidly because of their extent, or he passes a few weeks, or even several months, in a small portion of their territory. Now, the United States present to the superficial observer an apparent monotony which immediately misleads him, for it masks an extreme diversity of opinions, of faculties and of sentiments among the citizens. The landscapes, in many places, resemble each other; the habits of life are the same. How is one to suppose that he must classify, group, catalogue things in this identical set of surroundings, traversed by people clad in a uniform manner?

Add to this that Paris serves as an asylum for an agglomeration of amiable and charming people, who arouse love for America, but who have nothing American about them except the name, so that the Frenchman, who too frequently confines to the avenues of Paris, where the star-spangled banner floats on the Fourth of July, the observations which he afterward completes at the seashore resort, Newport, is peculiarly liable to err in regard to the institutions and the character of the American people.

Question one of those men, of whom there are so many in France, who know a little of everything, who have read, at haphazard, the most diverse works, and who fill up the gaps in their knowledge by their imagination, *de facto*, so that they consider themselves always admirably informed as to everything, and take pleasure in imparting to their fellow-men a portion of their inexhaustible learning. Ask such a man what he thinks of the United States, and ninety to ten, he will make this reply: "Sir, the United States are a great country, whose dimensions are equivalent to thrice the area of France; they were created by La Fayette with the aid of Washington; the buildings are fifteen and twenty stories high, the railroads run in the air; electricity performs genuine miracles there, the bridges break down with great ease, poverty does not exist, there is absolute equality, the children bring themselves up unaided; and law, as well as medicine, is practiced by women."

There is this much to be said in defense of our interlocutor,—that the American is, often, not much better informed as to matters in our country. I once read, in a New York newspaper, that the right to wear trousers and the garb of a man had been granted by the French Government to those women who had distinguished themselves in any way, and that this permission was equivalent to the decoration with the Legion of Honor worn by men. This was said in connection with Madame Dieulafoy, who, as is well known, was given to masculine fashions; and frequently, in conversation, I have heard things no less absurd said about France and the French.

But in addition to those who are badly informed because they lack the intelligence or the leisure to study foreign countries, there are those who *ought to know*, and who do not know, in whom ignorance is inexcusable because it arises from causes which they could easily remedy, and because the sources of information are within their reach, though they do not take the trouble to avail themselves of them.

With us, the most widely disseminated errors in regard to the Americans are those which concern their manner of life and the goal at which they aim in their existence,—the organization of the family and the relations which subsist between parents and children,—in short, those things which pertain to social life and to the public institutions. People imagine that the American has no other ambition than to make money, loses sight of his family, more or less completely, as soon as he emerges from childhood and groups himself with those like him in such a way as to form a society which is entirely different from society in the Old World, established on other principles and called to other destinies.

It is hardly necessary for me to set forth the consequences of such ideas propagated everywhere and, generally, accepted without question. In the first place, convinced that nothing is done in the United States except with an eye to the dollars, Europeans ignore the scientific establishments, the schools, the universities, the museums, the institutions for popular instruction.

They would be surprised at West Point or Annapolis, at the intellectual results achieved by the present generation, at the Congresses, the lectures, at all the disinterested enterprises which elevate the masses of the United States. They know nothing of an army, a navy, of fine arts, a literature and see nothing but banks and business warehouses.

This helps them explain to themselves what, at first sight, surprises them in the constitution of the family. The spirit of enterprise, of initiative, of independence which is so accentuated in the young people seems to them incompatible with the sentiments which form the very foundation of the family, and they deduce thence the conclusion that the taste for business has dried up the young people's souls, that feeling is utterly non-existent and that the family is only a provisional association and of no especial importance. Consequently, they wholly misunderstand the American woman. She appears to them as a frivolous, graceful creature, who is incapable of settling down anywhere, egotistical, capricious, occupied in spending gayly the money which her husband earns, dazzled and fascinated by the titles of nobility of the Old World; in short, a creature who has no share in the formation of the nation. And what sort of a nation is that in which woman does not play a part of prime importance? It can be nothing but a fantastic agglomeration, based on self-interest or chance.

Nevertheless, they see the nation building itself up. Superficial as is their knowledge, they know that it exercises all the rights, claims all the services, inspires all the devotion, which distinguish a fatherland in relation to its sons. They understand perfectly that it is no question of an amplified colony, where self-interest forms the sole bond between men, but of a powerful and solid State. And then, incapable of grasping the idea as a whole, of detaching the fundamental, immovable architecture of all society from the ornamental details and embellishments which are new to them, they are led to the conclusion that society there differs from all society elsewhere, that it bears within itself the germs of a social state hitherto unknown and that it holds in reserve a thousand surprises for the coming generation.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

This last error, particularly dangerous because it encourages all dreamers and upholds all the Utopias on this side of the ocean, would not be able to resist the study of American history. But that is a subject which writers have hardly touched upon, as yet, so that it would be childish to hope that a regular course of instruction can be established for a long time to come. When it is created, it will give people an opportunity to perceive the long-continued efforts, the favorable or contrary circumstances, the unforeseen events which have crossed the formation of the United States; they will see how unity has been followed up, despite the differences of origin and the perturbation annually caused by the immigration from Europe, despite the immeasurable distances, despite the rivalry of the different States, despite that heroic war, the accounts of which are quite as interesting as those about the Thirty Years' War, or the Crimean War.

It really seems as if the development of the resources of an immense continent, the establishment of the greatest Federal republic in the world, the advent of a new race formed by the combination of Anglo-Saxon and Germanic blood with Latin blood, were not events of the first rank, events of the sort upon which one will never have ceased to meditate, because their indefinite conse-

quences rest upon the universal future with a colossal weight! By what astounding freak of the imagination, by what effect of mirage do contemporaries detach themselves from personal interest to the point of keeping their eyes fixed on a thousand little secondary problems, on a hundred petty questions of inferior order, while such transformations are taking place beside them!

A LITERARY EVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It is not alone from the point of view of its subject that Paul Bourget's "Outre-Mer" marks an evolution in our literature, but it is also the case from the point of view of form. Twenty years ago the subject would not have tempted a writer who had already attained celebrity; in any case, it would not have tempted a writer of romance. The United States shared the fate of those distant, savage, abandoned countries, every detail concerning which seemed fit to note down, as if you felt certain that no reader would ever uproot himself to go and verify your statements, or find out more about them. In order to write about it, it was necessary to have some special interest in it; one must desire to analyze, from a philosophical or political point of view, like Alexis de Tocqueville, (1) the organizers of a new born Democracy, or seek there, from the point of view of economy or sociology, like Claudis Jaunet (2) the confirmation of a theory.

1. De la Démocratie en Amérique. (Democracy in America).

2. Les États Unis Contemporains. (The United States of the Present Day).

If, by chance, a distinguished literary man had ventured so far from his own country, it would have been for the purpose of placing the heroes of some romance in a new setting, in the midst of a society different from that in which he was accustomed to make them move.

That was because our ancestors, who were simplists, really were acquainted with but two manners of writing; narration, which constitutes history and invention, which is the peculiar province of the romance. A book like Paul Bourget's would have plunged them into sad amazement, they would have striven, quite in vain, to classify it under one of the recognized forms.

And such is the worship of form among us, such is the depth of the imprint which it leaves behind it, that we unconsciously wish to be able to place a label on all literary works and range them in our libraries under the head of history or of fiction.

The French public has long been in love with the counterfeit of the truth in default of the truth itself. It has demanded successively the semblance of truth, then exactitude, in dates, landscapes, characters. The romance, thanks to its exigencies has not ceased to approach reality. One might almost say that it has exceeded it: Zola has so much success even with those whom he shocks in their habits of thought, whose susceptibilities and convictions he wounds, solely because of the excess of verity in his description and of his narratives. He accumulates features, details; his landscapes, like his heroes, are forced; it is no longer a peasant, a miner, it is *the* peasant, *the* miner whom he depicts, and in this synthesis of humanity, each person can find that which he has furnished, that which has been borrowed from him, and he feels life palpitating beneath the image.

Having once entered on this path, why should the romance writer halt? People will be glad to have him mingle with his work of imagination, with his plot, whose importance diminishes daily, true stories, not those historical scenes which romancers of all ages have

always loved to interweave with their fictions, but scenes of restricted extent, little sketches taken from life, little nothings whose perfect accuracy the reader can verify in his peregrinations.

A NEW FORM OF ROMANCE.

After all, "Outre-Mer" is only a new form of romance, whose hero is a whole nation; hence it has for its author a romancer, and for readers those who are constantly on the watch for all works of imagination, as soon as they appear; this great monograph of a nation takes its place on tables between the last books of Alphonse Daudet and of Marcel Prévost; it is discussed, it is dissected, in certain fashionable centres, with the same passionate interest. The sense that one has of the truth of the things which are therein discussed, of the reality of the existences which are therein analyzed, constitutes an added charm, and that, again, is new; the lack of reality in the romance had, up to this time, unconsciously pleased readers.

The latter used to demand of their favorite author that he should enliven or sadden them, melt them to tears or console them, make them shudder or dream; they very rarely demanded from him an increase of exact knowledge.

There is no country where the romance has ever held so exaggerated a place as in modern France. The number of romances which appear every year defies the imagination, from the book announced and expected, signed by a celebrated name, criticised almost before it is put on sale, and whose editions attain, in the course of a few days, an enormous number of copies, down to the commonplace work of the unknown author, who makes up, from his own income, the deficit at the end of the year and walks past the windows of the booksellers enraptured at the sight of his name printed on the cover.

It has been said that every Englishman who respects himself, publishes, at least once in the course of his life, a letter in the *Times*, to point out an abuse, demand a reform, or give to the government some talented advice; in the same way, it might be asserted that every unoccupied or dilettante Frenchman dreams of publishing at least one book in the course of his existence, and there are nine chances to one that the book will turn out a romance.

Good or bad, they are bought at the railway stations; when one is traveling one can count the Frenchmen who have not in their hands some romance, often chosen at haphazard solely on the strength of the alluring title, and more often still, closed in a fit of boredom after a few pages have been read, because people grow hard to please, by dint of being served always with the same viands.

The romance has naturally followed the evolution of French thought, which has grown so much wiser during the last twenty years that those who have ceased to follow it no longer recognize it. And an entire phalanx of romancers at whose head we must cite Bourget, Loti and Zola, have detached themselves from their brethren, and have bravely planted their tent on the shore which is being rapidly settled, and toward which the young more and more steer their barks.

Alphonse Daudet and Guy de Maupassant remain the illustrious representatives of the old school, whose forms and procedures changed, whose goal remained the same; painters of everyday life, infatuated with chance landscapes and scenes noted down at random, in their wanderings, one leaves them amused or interested, even captivated, without being able to record, the book once read, any progress whatever of the mind or of the

heart. They guard themselves against generalizations, they carefully avoid the air having a thesis to defend and would think themselves infinitely ridiculous if they were to aim, throughout the events which they combine, at the moral improvement of the reader.

How different are their works from *Germinal*, in which Zola has imprisoned all the wretchedness, all the misfortunes of a working population and athwart which you feel so clearly the design to win you to the idea of a remoulding of society based upon equality and justice; how different from the *Iceland Fisherman*, wherein Loti has contrasted the most simple life, primitive manners, healthy ruggedness with all the civilized complications to which our romancers were attached; how different from that *Promised Land*, which marks, with Paul Bourget the culminating point of an evolution which has been, at the same time, a purification, and where, breaking with all fashionable prejudices, the young Academician has nobly placed duty, perfectly pure morality, face to face with the hesitating imperfect, often criminal morality which luxury and the spirit of *caste* have engendered. Behold him then metamorphosed, the French romancer who has been so attacked, so vilified, of whom it has been possible to

say—and but too justly—that he had toiled with all his might to rot the nation. Such as he was twenty years ago, such he still remains, here and there. Every year books are published which dishonor literature; great talents, luminous minds, have placed themselves at the service of the most detestable sensuality, of that sensuality which is no longer even animalism, so refined, subtle and vicious is it. Unhealthy productions are heaped up one above the other, and daily journals have been founded for the purpose of collecting them, of condensing the evil in a manner, under the form of the short story, a genuine poisoned dart which allows the venom to develop slowly and surely in the wound.

But at least, on the other hand, we possess writers who have discovered virtue afresh—who understand, above all, how to render it attractive, and to make it divine; toward them incline with joy all those who cherish the cult of French Letters, those Letters which are embellished by decency and purity—and whose brilliancy will not be forever tarnished by the mud of the gutters.

In France we salute this renovation; but we would be glad to have the fact recognized and appreciated abroad.

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

II. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

A PARCEL which includes new volumes of fiction by Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Stanley Weyman, and Mr. H. G. Wells, reminiscences by Mr. Archibald Forbes, narratives of the adventures of the Chitral relieving force, and of two decades spent in Khama's country, and half-a-dozen really important new editions, cannot be caviled at on the score of quality. As can be seen from the following list of what has been selling best during September, English readers are not confining themselves so exclusively to the lighter forms of literature; and, as a consequence, publishers are bringing up their heavy artillery, and the collection I report upon does not lack healthy variety:

"The Woman Who Wouldn't." By Lucas Clevee.

"The Chitral Campaign: Narratives of Events in Chitral, Swat, and Bajour." By H. C. Thomson.

"Minor Dialogues." By W. Pett Ridge.

"Fred C. Roberts of Tientsin; or, For Christ and China." By Mrs. Bryson.

"Cartoons of the Campaign." By F. Carruthers Gould.

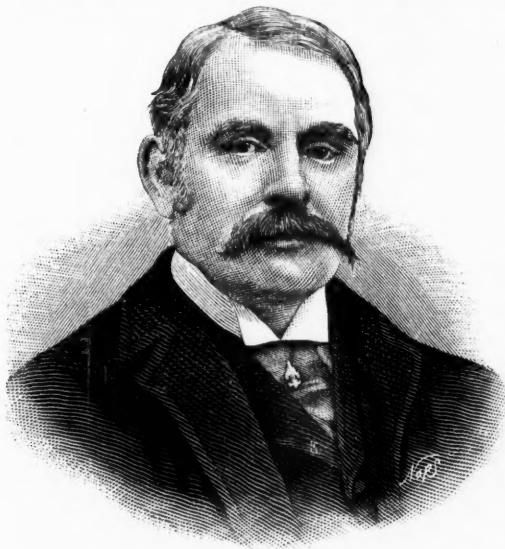
"From the Memoirs of a Minister of France." By Stanley Weyman.

It is a testimony to the success "The Woman Who Did" has had that "The Woman Who Wouldn't" heads the list, for it is written with the direct object of controverting Mr. Allen's novel. But although it has not the particular faults which made Miss Cross' "The Woman Who Didn't" so unwelcome, it isn't good enough to be commended to your attention. And, after all, you agree with me, Mr. Allen's story is its own best antidote. Among the books of travel and adventure you will find none more thoroughly up to date than Mr. H. C. Thomson's "The Chitral Campaign" which contains no fewer than fifty-nine illustrations, reproduced from photographs, together with maps and plans. Mr. Thomson went with the relieving forces as a press correspondent, and his narrative of one of the most successful little wars in which England has been engaged is exceedingly interesting. On the vexed question of the retention of Chitral he is very careful to avoid saying anything that would prejudice his story. But no one can read carefully

what he does say without recognizing that in his eyes the occupation of Chitral is by no means the end, but rather the beginning of a series of other wars. Some of Mr. Pett Ridge's "Minor Dialogues" you may have read as they appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the *New Budget*, and elsewhere. Mr. Ridge, although his humor is rather less subtle, his aims somewhat less high, emulates Mr. Anstey's "Voces Populi" with considerable success. He seems to know the vulgar side of London life absolutely "down to the ground," and some of his cockney scenes are quite cruel in their uncompromising fidelity to nature. He knows, too, how to treat conversation, to concentrate its points and yet to convey an impression of reality. It is an amusing book. The next volume on the list, Mrs. Bryson's "Fred C. Roberts of Tientsin; or, For Christ and China," is of a very different kind, but it has a very actual interest at the present moment. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., contributes a preface. The cream of "Cartoons of the Campaign," Mr. F. C. Gould's inimitable contributions to political caricature during the recent crisis, you have already reproduced to some extent in the *REVIEW*. It is too late in the day to praise Mr. Gould: he is simply unique. The Conservatives have no artist to touch him in his own line. By the way, the edition I send you, bound in buckram, is the *édition de luxe*, and is signed by Mr. Gould himself; the ordinary issue, bound in paper covers, costs only a shilling. It was Mr. Chamberlain, I believe, himself the subject of a great number of the most pungent drawings, who first suggested their republication in collected form. It was a happy idea.

Since Mr. Stanley Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" followed so hard upon Dr. Conan Doyle's "The Refugees," it was inevitable that the two writers should rank as rivals in the public mind. Both books sent one back to Dumas; both had for background the history of France. One was reminded of this comparison by the appearance almost simultaneously of a new volume from each writer; but they are volumes luckily that cannot be compared. "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France" shows Mr. Weyman still faithful to the scenes

and period which helped to make his previous book so successful. Didn't he tell some interviewer that living in England he found it impossible to realize the romance of its history? That is as it may be, but certainly it is difficult to imagine a field which would afford Mr. Weyman's talent better material than he has worked up and invented from suggestions given by old



MR. F. C. GOULD, CARICATURIST.

French chronicles and the memoirs of the Duc de Sully, the "Minister" of his title. Critics said of "A Gentleman of France" that its string of adventures were too little connected. The adventures in his new book Mr. Weyman presents in a series of short stories, which hang together naturally enough, however, from the fact that Rosny is the hero of each (as Sherlock Holmes and the Brigadier Gerard are the heroes of collections of tales made on very much the same plan by Dr. Doyle), and that the same characters, including the King, appear again and again. They are admirable stories, displaying an almost Dumasque fertility of invention, full of humor and legitimate sensation. You will escape noticing the inevitable monotony of subject if you refrain from reading more than one story at a time.

Dr. Doyle's new book, "The Stark Munro Letters," is not exactly a success, I fear, although it is worth reading. So much of the volume is "in the air," vague theorizing about religion and the facts of life that is so common in type, that it does not help the reader much in realizing the character of Dr. Stark Munro, the unfledged physician whose sixteen letters to a friend Dr. Doyle pretends to have edited. By the way, I should hardly have expected so old a hand at novel-writing as Dr. Doyle to return to the antiquated epistolary form. The hero is of a kind too common to be particularly interesting, but there is a certain Dr. Cullingworth who plays a considerable part who is a really fine piece of character drawing. A magnificent quack, his doings are diverting in the extreme, and of themselves make the book readable. Here and there his creator introduces a touch too extravagant, as in his description of Cullingworth, after his

day's work at healing the sick, parading "slowly through the principal streets with his canvas bag, full of money, outstretched at the full length of his arm." The bag contained the takings of the day, and on his either side walked his wife and Dr. Munro, his colleague, the whole proceeding being in order to impress the town. But he is certainly "an original" of the first water. You will skip a great deal of these letters, I expect—for after all we have had over and over again in fiction a detailed description of the first troubles of a young and penniless doctor endeavoring without influence to make his way in his profession and build up a practice. It is the kind of reading you can recommend your family physician the next time you are unlucky enough to require him in your house: perhaps it will remind him of his own young days.

And here, after Mr. Weyman and Dr. Doyle, I must draw your attention to "The Wonderful Visit," the new book (successor to "The Time Machine") which Mr. H. G. Wells has just published. But it has little of the peculiar power of its predecessor. A huge strange bird has been seen by the natives of a country parish, and the rector, a zealous ornithologist, sallies forth and shoots it. It turns out to be an angel—an angel of our dream land, of the Fourth Dimension, not an angel from Heaven. Luckily the shot only breaks his wing, and he recovers, to make, not unnaturally, a tremendous sensation in the village. The doctor, called in to tend the injured wing, declares him one of Nordau's mattoids, and remarks with mild curiosity on the "reduplication" of the arms and the strange feathery effect. Mr. Wells has treated his idea much as Mr. Anstey might have treated it. It is a subject of farce. Nobody will believe that the strange creature, with his wings concealed under his ill-fitting clerical coat, borrowed from his captor and benefactor, is other than a hump-backed adventurer: and his ignorance of the world and his ingenuous conduct give rise to escapades of the most diverting order. Every one calls him Mr. Thomas Angel, and when he vanishes in a fire, at a moment marked by strange, abnormal phenomena, that name is inscribed upon his tombstone. It is an amusing story, bound to have a success, and with many pages of the most excellent comedy. But Mr. Wells must take more time over his next book. I can't help feeling he hasn't made the best of an original idea. To turn now to the ordinary contents of the month's parcel,—in the department of history you will find the second volume of Dr. Aubrey's "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation, with Special Reference to Epochs and Crises," covering the period between 1399 and 1658. "A History of and for the People" is the sub-title, and many English histories though there are, you will be glad of the continuation of Dr. Aubrey's work. Then a sort of short cut to the same subject is provided by Mr. David Ross' "Mnemonic Time Charts of English History," which claims to "show at a glance, in chronological relation," all the kings, the reigns, the genealogies, the parliaments, important events, etc.; and you will be glad of Miss Elizabeth Sewell's "Outline History of Italy from the Fall of the Western Empire," an excellent little book of its class, very useful for reference.

I have not often read so thoroughly interesting a volume of reminiscences as Mr. Archibald Forbes' "Memories and Studies of War and Peace," or one so full of excitement and of admirable writing. Mr. Forbes knows how to make a battle-picture or a sudden skirmish clear to his readers' eyes. The Franco-German War, the Commune, the Zulu War, and the Russo-Turkish war,

are his chief subjects, and afford him, apart from his own personal adventures as a war correspondent, material which he works up into some of the most vivid, picturesque pages of the sort I have ever read. The life of the press correspondent, who has to have his being, in the thick of the fighting, shirking no danger, alert for the best means of outwitting his rivals and getting his hardly-earned news to his paper in London before they have finished writing their telegrams, has never been better treated. And there are one or two English episodes—notably that of the north country murderer who escaped condemnation—that suggest that in Mr. Forbes, the war correspondent, the world has lost a very capable novelist. The final chapter, in which he discusses the merits of the different military chiefs with whom he has served, and with whom he has had more or less intimate relations, has special interest, for some of the generals he writes about with extreme frankness bear names which are in all men's mouths. Mr. T. H. S. Escott's "Platform, Press, Politics, and Play," described as "pen-and-ink sketches of contemporary celebrities," and with an excellent plate portrait of Mr. Escott himself as frontispiece, is another book you will read with pleasure. It is a volume every whit as readable, and, in its way, valuable, as you would expect from its author. Mr. Escott says, by the way, that it was a suggestion made by a *Punch* reviewer which first set him to work on these "reminiscences." But it is little short of a public scandal that neither this book nor Mr. Forbes' "Memories" has an index. And yet another well-known figure who has produced her reminiscences is Dr. Elizabeth Black well, whose "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women: Autobiographical Sketches," I send you with hearty commendation.

The Rev. M. Kaufmann's "Socialism and Modern Thought," a volume of the series devoted to Social Questions of To-day, is the most suggestive and timely of the four political books I have to mention. The subject is too large and wide-reaching for the space at the author's disposal, but still the book is one that no reader interested in socialism, and its trend and influence, can afford to leave unread. The three others are, a new volume of Lord Brassey's "Papers and Addresses," dealing with political and miscellaneous questions from 1861 to 1894, such as the Eastern Question, Our Relations with Russia, Employers' Liability, and Home Rule; Mr. Granville J. Cunningham's "A Scheme of Imperial Federation: a Senate for the Empire," made up of papers reprinted, with additions, from the *Westminster Review* of 1879, with a preface by Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.; and a new volume of the series of Economic Classics—Richard Jones' "Peasant Rates: being the First Half of an Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and the Sources of Taxation (1831)," a monograph, half forgotten now by economists, but which John Stuart Mill used freely, and described as "a copious repertory of valuable facts on the landed tenures of different countries."

In science you will like Miss B. Lindsay's "An Introduction to the Study of Zoölogy." It is evidently written by a lady who has the gift of exposition and the faculty of keeping out extraneous matter, whether religious or irreligious. The introduction has several notable



MR. H. G. WELLS.

features. First, it adopts the new German classification of the animal kingdom into grades; second, although abstaining from all expositions of a theological or anti-theological nature, it asserts strongly the sound humanitarian teaching regarding the feeling and rights of animals, a point of view too often ignored in working treatises. A wide berth is given to disputed text-books, but due honor is given to Darwin in the history of the Darwinian controversy. The chapter relating to reproduction is excellently done. Other volumes of science are, Miss Agnes M. Clerke's "The Herschels and Modern Astronomy," a volume of Sir Henry Roscoe's Century Science Series; Mr. H. H. Donaldson's "The Growth of the Brain: a Study of the Nervous System in Relation to Education," the latest issue of the Contemporary Science Series; and the second volume, in Allen's Naturalists' Library, of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's "Handbook to the Birds of Great Britain." All these four are illustrated, the last having many excellent colored plates.

Dr. Agar Beet's "New Life in Christ: a Study in Personal Religion," a sequel and supplement to his "Through Christ to God," is the most important volume in theology I have to name. "Inward spiritual experience and practical life occupy a large place" in Dr. Beet's

treatment of his theme. Then there is a new volume of the excellent little series, the Guild Text-books, the Rev. George Milligan's "The English Bible: a Sketch of Its History;" and I should mention here that this series is being republished in larger form under the title of the Guild Library. Dr. Grant's "The Religions of the World," has been the first volume to appear.

I may allude to three volumes of fiction other than those I have already mentioned. Mr. Robert Cromie's "The Crack of Doom," is the kind of scientific wonder romance which M. Jules Verne used to produce, and whose popularity has returned with the success of Mr. Wells' "Time Machine." It is an exciting story, replete with sensational and really novel incidents, and written with a good deal of power and imagination. The mysterious Cui Bono society, which figures so prominently in

its pages, is a distinct invention. Then you will find Miss Katherine Tynan's "Isle in the Water," a collection of Irish short stories, full of that observation and restraint which have been the characteristics of all Mrs. Hinkson's work; and a new volume of the Mayfair set, Mr. Gerald Campbell's "The Joneses and the Asterisks," a volume of social satire in dialogue, in the manner of Miss Hunt's "Maiden's Progress." It is very amusing.

To the pretty Eversley Series, Messrs. Macmillan have added Dean Church's "The Beginnings of the Middle Ages." This is one of the best chosen collections of books that any publisher issues. Each volume is valuable, and the series is to include very shortly Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," in two volumes at five shillings each. Hitherto their price has been prohibitive to the ordinary reader, so the new edition will be very welcome.

III. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Growth of the American Nation. By Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 359. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.

Two characteristics common to the best brief histories of the United States that have been recently written appear in Professor Judson's volume in the Chautauqua series—a material reduction in the proportion of space assigned to the colonial period, and a corresponding expansion in the treatment of that era in time which marks our actual national growth. About five-sevenths of Professor Judson's book is given to our history as a nation, from 1789 to the present time. The remaining two-sevenths suffices to tell the story of the foundation and settlement of the colonies and the Revolution. Many details, important enough in other connections, are omitted from this narrative, the purpose of which is not so much to serve as a vehicle of facts as to provide an exposition of our main lines of progress as a people. The spirit and method of the book are not unlike the spirit and method of Hosmer's "Anglo-Saxon Freedom." The quality of accuracy is exhibited in everything that Professor Judson writes; and for sound sense and breadth of judgment few of our historical scholars can equal him. His recent volume, "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," is one which commends itself more and more as the reader or student finds occasion to refer to it for light upon one topic or another.

The Industrial Evolution of the United States. By Carroll D. Wright, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 362. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.

Colonel Wright's book forms a fitting companion of Ely's "Labor Movement in America." Each supplements the other, in subject matter, and each was written with a clear discernment of the vital relation between the growth of modern industrial methods and the inception and progress of modern movements for the laborer's advancement. Colonel Wright has interesting chapters on the development of important manufactures from colonial times to the present, on the origin and spread of the factory system, on labor organizations, labor legislation and labor controversies, and on the influence of machinery. Census statistics have been freely drawn on throughout the work, and many illustrations are used. The book as a whole fully deserves the wide recognition which the author's position as an economic investigator and writer has already won for it.

The Provisional Government of Maryland (1774-1777). By John Archer Silver, A.B. Paper, octavo, pp. 61. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Silver, in this essay, traces the transition from the old proprietary government of colonial times in Maryland to the emergence of the colony as a state during the Revolution. This period is perhaps as interesting to the student of constitutional development as any chapter in Maryland's history.

First Steps in Human Progress. By Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 305. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.

The Beginnings of Writing. By Walter James Hoffman, M.D. With an introduction by Prof. Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

The rapidly growing interest in the science of anthropology is indicated by the recent appearance of two important

works by American investigators in this field. Professor Starr's book, which forms a part of the Chautauqua "required reading" for 1895-96, is intended to give elementary instruction in this department of knowledge; it makes no pretensions to completeness of range, but the more important divisions of the subject have been sketched, and a deal of interesting and suggestive information has been made available to the general reader. Among the topics treated are, "Fire-Making," "Food-Getting," "Cultivation of Plants," "Domestication," "The Man of the Stone Age," "Weapons," "Dress and Ornament," "Gesture and Speech," "Writing," "Marriage and Family," "Religion," and "Custom and Law." Dr. Hoffman's treatise is confined to the primitive use of signs and symbols for the communication of ideas. This, of course, is one of the principal branches of Professor Starr's subject, and readers of the chapter which he devotes to it will be interested in the ampler treatment which it receives in Dr. Hoffman's volume. The illustrations in the latter, like those of Professor Starr's book, are effective aids to the text, and are almost uniformly good.

Townsend Harris, First American Envoy in Japan. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo, pp. 360. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

It is strange that the subject of this biography should have remained to this day so little known among his own countrymen, while the Japanese have kept his memory green as their "Benefactor." Probably no living American is so thoroughly conversant with events in Japan during the period of Mr. Harris' embassy as is Dr. Griffis himself. Having enjoyed also a personal acquaintance with Mr. Harris, and having lived for nearly four years on the scene of the latter's labors, Dr. Griffis has peculiar qualifications as a biographer, and the many readers of his earlier books relating to Japanese life will not be disappointed in his latest contribution to recent Japanese history.

Margaret Winthrop. By Alice Morse Earle. 16mo, pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's little volume on Margaret Winthrop, which opens the series entitled "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," shows how much may be gained by a diligent exploitation of historical materials for a definite purpose. Some of the documents used with most effect by Mrs. Earle would have been passed without inspection by many biographers. Her work is based on letters, diaries and other original sources of information about Governor Winthrop and his wife. It pictures the Puritan age in New England, and in countless ways helps to perfect our knowledge of the men and women whose every-day life makes up the record of early Massachusetts history. The chapter headings, "Social Life in Boston," "Religious Life in Boston" and "The Puritan Housewife," among others, indicate in a measure the scope of the book, which is really a charming union of biography and history.

MISSIONS AND PRACTICAL RELIGION.

The Life of John Livingston Nevius, for Forty Years a Missionary in China. By Helen S. Coan Nevius. Octavo, pp. 476. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

At this moment, when the value of missionary work in China is under such hot discussion and the characteristics of the Chinese people are attracting so much interest in Europe

and America, no book could be more timely than this thorough and careful biography of Dr. Nevius, who spent forty years as a missionary in China, and who died just two years ago at Chefoo. Dr. Nevius had written several works growing out of his experiences as an observer of the Chinese, and as a working missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board. The biography contains numerous pictures and a good map. The introduction is by Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial Tungwen College at Peking. Mrs. Nevius shows excellent literary taste and judgment, and the volume is one that will not only interest serious students of missions and of Chinese conditions, but also younger readers, who will find much to fascinate them in the accounts of Chinese life and custom.

Great Missionaries of the Church. By the Rev. Charles C. Creagan, D.D., and Mrs. Josephine A. B. Goodnow. With an introduction by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. 12mo, pp. 418. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Another evidence of the vigorous and aggressive interest in missions that the churches are now showing is this volume of brief biographical sketches of the work of great missionaries. Many of these chapters have appeared in the columns of the *Congregationalist*. The author is Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creagan, of the American Board, who has been assisted by Mrs. Josephine Goodwin, of Iowa. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavor movement, who writes the introduction, declares that the biography in almost every case is a story of adventure, and that each story of adventure is the life-history of some great man or woman. Twenty-three missionary heroes are written about in as many separate chapters, including Goodell of Turkey, Carey of India, Schauffer of Turkey, Bridgman of China, Thoburn of India, Judson of Burma, Livingstone and Moffat of Africa, and other distinguished names. As a variation from regular Sunday school work, nothing could be better than a study of one of these chapters on every alternate Sunday during the year 1896.

The Triumphs of the Cross. By E. P. Tenney, A.M. Octavo, pp. 702. Boston: Balch Brothers.

President Tenney's volume, which certainly is a marvelous compendium of information, seems to us one of the truly remarkable books of the year. It is the best concrete and cumulative presentation of the facts which illustrate the supremacy of Christianity, as a power and influence for good in the world, that we have ever read. Mr. Tenney has had the co-operation of the leaders of all Christian denominations, including missionaries in every foreign field. Special chapters, moreover, have been prepared for the book by a number of distinguished authorities, including Edward Everett Hale, Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. John Henry Barrows, Bishop Vincent, General Booth, Dr. George P. Fisher, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and others of equal fame and qualification. There are several hundred pictures in the book, which add very much to its attractiveness for young people. Its theme is the influence of Christianity in the development of popular liberty; in the creation of the home; in the progress of education; in art and literature; in philanthropy, and in the uplifting of all the nations.

The People's Bible History, prepared in the Light of Recent Investigation by some of the Famous Thinkers in Europe and America. Edited by Rev. George C. Lorimer, LL.D. With an introduction by Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. Quarto, pp. 1,265. Chicago: Henry O. Shepard Company.

This magnificent quarto volume is a far more important work from the standpoint of scholarship and literature than are most popular presentations of Scripture history. The editor-in-chief, the well-known Baptist clergyman, Dr. George C. Lorimer, has secured for the different portions of the book the services of eminent writers. Mr. Gladstone prepares the general introduction, Professor Sayce writes on the literature of the Old Testament, Dr. Samuel I. Curtiss contributes a chapter on Old Testament manuscripts, Dean Farrar writes on the early period of Genesis, President Capen comments upon the history of Israel from Abraham to the bondage in Egypt, and in like manner many writers of similar qualification discuss subsequent periods down to the end of the Old Testament history. Dr. Edward Everett Hale writes of the period from the close of the Old Testament era to the beginning of the New. Dr. Gregory, of Leipzig, writes of the New Testament manuscripts; while Professor Wilkinson, Professor

Hart, of Hartford, Dr. J. Munro Gibson, of London, and Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, write of different portions of the New Testament history. The volume is profusely illustrated. It will prove of immense value to evangelical Bible students.

The Spirit of the Age, and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

The popular pastor of the Collegiate Church, in New York City, states in the preface of this volume the aim which he had in preparing these sermons. "The purpose has been to make them clear, direct and adapted to the needs of the average man. The supreme end of preaching is to answer two questions which throb in the universal heart, to wit, 'What shall I do to be saved?' and 'How may I grow unto the full stature of manhood?'" Such subjects as these, "The Sunday Saloon," "What is Religion?" "Woman and the Sabbath," "The Salvation Army" and the like, indicate the practical ends sought in most of these discourses. Many of Dr. Burrell's admirers will be glad to learn that he has thought it worth while to send out from his study this wholesome and helpful book.

Questions of Modern Inquiry: A Series of Discussions. By Henry A. Stimson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, who has succeeded Dr. William M. Taylor in the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, has compiled a volume from his Sunday evening addresses. Dr. Stimson's mind is logical and his arguments straightforward and cogent. These addresses answer in a compact and helpful way the questions that thousands of young men and young women are nowadays asking about the Christian religion. The following chapter-titles suggest the character of the book: "What am I to Think about God?" "Why Not Give Up Miracles?" "How Far is the Bible Inspired?" "The Truth about Prayer;" "After Death, What?" "The Judgment." Dr. Stimson is eminently a practical man, and this book is for practical use.

Quick Truths in Quaint Texts. By Robert Stuart MacArthur. 12mo, pp. 336. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, is one of the most eloquent preachers of our generation. He has given us in this volume a collection of Sunday evening talks which deal very brilliantly with questions of religious life and practical moral attitude, and which employ for their points of departure a very unusual and quaint selection of texts. One of the best is from Jeremiah 15: 12—"Shall Iron Break the Northern Iron and the Steel?"

College Sermons. By the late Benjamin Jowett, M.A. Edited by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, M.A. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

There are thousands of readers ready to welcome anything from the cultured pen of the late Master of Balliol. These college sermons cover a wide period. The first was delivered about the year 1850, and the last of the twenty included in the volume is dated October 18, 1891. They are addressed to young men and are familiar in tone, dealing with those phases of conduct and life which would naturally be uppermost in the minds of students. They are ethical and cultured rather than spiritual discourses. American college students will find them well worth reading.

The Oxford Movement in America; or, Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary. By Rev. Clarence E. Walworth. Octavo, pp. 175. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. \$1.

This is not a book which could have attractions for the general reader, but for the student of the theological movements of the present century it possesses a very great interest and value. Father Walworth, now of Albany, was associated with the movement which carried a number of young American clergymen into the Catholic Church and which resulted in the establishment of the Paulist Fathers. Father Walworth's narrative has to do with life and teachings in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church about half a century ago.

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ARTICLES IN THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

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- Social Basis of Proportional Representation.** J. W. Jenks.
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- The Issues of 1896.** Theodore Roosevelt, William E. Russell.
- The Painter Vibert.** J. G. Vibert.
- Kaiserwerth and its Founder.** Eleonora Kinnicutt.
- Mural Decoration in America.**—I. Royal Cortissoz.
- Robert Louis Stevenson and His Writings.** M. G. Van Rensselaer.
- Eleonora Duse.** J. R. Towse.
- The Armenian Question.** James Bryce.
- The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa. November.
- The Republic of Mexico.**—II. Arthur Inkersley.
- The Constitution of the United States.**—II.
- American Character in Politics.** Albert B. Hart.
- The March of Invention.** N. S. Shaler.
- War in Legislation.** Henry E. Bourne.
- American Humorists.** L. A. Sherman.
- City Government of Washington.** Margaret N. Lee.
- Among the Old Missions of California.** J. T. Connor.
- The Wild Pigeon of North America.** Chief Pokagon.
- The Cosmopolitan.**—Irvington, N. Y. November.
- The Story of the Samoan Disaster.** J. Lyon Woodruff.
- The German Emperor and Constitutional Liberty.** P. Bigelow.
- Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit.** John Brisben Walker.
- Identifying Criminals.** A. F. B. Crofton.
- Taking the New York Police Out of Politics.** Theodore Roosevelt.
- The Discovery of Altruria.** Sir Robert Harton.
- Engineering Magazine.** New York. November.
- The Currency Problem and its Solution.** Abraham Mills.
- Taxation in the United States.** Edward Atkinson.
- Contemporary English Architects and their Work.** H. H. Statham.
- Prevailing Scarcity of Skilled Mechanics.** A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
- Distribution of Power in Collieries.** Llewelyn B. Atkinson.
- Transatlantic Steamships of 1836 to 1880.** Samuel W. Stanton.
- Limits of Electric Power Transmission.** Alton D. Adams.
- The Massachusetts Railroad Commission.** William A. Crafts.
- Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—New York. November.
- The Cotton States and International Exposition.** Walter G. Cooper.
- Our Exotic Nobility.** James L. Ford.
- Stage Shop-Talk—On Lightning.** W. Tilben.
- Garshine and His Writings.**
- A Glimpse of the Immortals.** Charles Robinson.
- The Scenic Panorama of New York State.** F. Seeger.
- The Boomerang.** Anna Hinrichs.
- Godey's Magazine.**—New York. November.
- Camera Caprices.** Marmaduke Humphrey.
- Great Singers of the Century.**—II. Albert L. Parkes.
- Mrs. Potter in "Le Collier de la Reine."** Beaumont Fletcher.
- The Vatican and the Peace of Europe.** Jesse A. Locke.
- The Miracles of St. Anne.** Cleveland Moffett.
- Music in America.**—VII.
- Harper's Magazine.**—New York. November.
- Men and Women and Horses.** Brander Matthews.
- The German Struggle for Liberty.**—XVI. Poultney Bigelow.
- Literary Boston Thirty Years Ago.** William Dean Howells.
- Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.**—VIII. L. de Conte.
- Recent Impressions of Anglo-Indian Life.** Edwin Lord Weeks.
- Out of the World at Corinto.** Richard H. Davis.
- Ladies' Home Journal.**—Philadelphia. November.
- Girl Life in Modern Jerusalem.** Edwin S. Wallace.
- A Young Girl's Library.** Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
- Fanciful Uses of Crêpe Paper.** Emma H. Heath.
- Colonial Embroidery Designs.** Helen Mar Adams.
- The Father's Domestic Headship.** Rev. C. H. Parkhurst.
- The Social Life of a Church.** Mrs. Lyman Abbott.
- Lippincott's Magazine.**—Philadelphia. November.
- Medical Education.** A. L. Benedict.
- A Dead City of Ceylon.** Owen Hall.
- A Hundred and Twenty Miles an Hour.** Charles H. Cochrane.
- The Pet Meanness.** Frances Courtenay Baylor.
- "Our Fullest Throat of Song."** William C. Lawton.
- McClure's Magazine.**—New York. November.
- Abraham Lincoln.** Edited by Ida M. Tarbell.
- "Human Documents."** John G. Whittier.
- Vailima Letters.** E. L. Stevenson to Sidney Colvin.
- Richard Croker as "Boss" of Tammany.** E. J. Edwards.
- Major-General Nelson A. Miles.** George E. Pond.
- Munsey's Magazine.**—New York. November.
- An American Painter of the English Court.** J. J. Shannon.
- The Good Gray Poet.**
- Some Unhappy Queens.** George Holme.
- The Royal Family of Sweden.** Henry W. Fischer.
- New England Magazine.**—Boston. November.
- Old School Street.** Henry F. Jenks.
- Our American Old Masters.** W. H. Downes, F. T. Robinson.
- Diary of Mary Poor of Indian Hill Farm.** Eva Mariotti.
- Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."** Henry C. Shelley.
- Public School Music.** Samuel W. Cole.
- Organized Labor.** N. O. Nelson.
- The Names of New England Places.** E. F. Hayward.
- The Story of Portland.** James P. Baxter.
- Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. November.
- Landmarks of Manhattan.** Royal Cortissoz.
- Professor Von Helmholtz.** C. Riborg Mattn.
- The Logic of Mental Telegraphy.** Joseph Jastrow.
- Wood Engravers.**—Florian.
- The Art of Living: The Conduct of Life.** Robert Grant.
- A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.**—VIII. E. Benjamin Andrews.
- Frederick Macmonnies.** Will H. Low.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

- American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. October.
- Definition and Diffraction Photographs.** George Davison.
- Photography with a Purpose.** Max Madder.
- Beginners' Column.**—XXIII. Light and Shade. John Clarke.
- American Historical Review.**—New York. (Quarterly). October.
- History and Democracy.** William M. Sloane.
- The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution.** Moses C. Taylor.
- The First Castilian Inquisitor.** Henry C. Lea.
- Count Edward de Crillon.** Henry Adams.
- Western State-Making in the Revolutionary Era.** Frederick J. Turner.
- American Journal of Sociology.**—Chicago. (Bi-monthly). September.
- The American University.** Emil G. Hirsch.
- Sociology and Cosmology.** Lester F. Ward.
- The Guidance of Public Opinion.** J. W. Jenks.

Local Alliances. Josiah Strong.
Christian Sociology.—I. Man. Shailer Mathews.
Static and Dynamic Sociology. Albion W. Small.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. October.

Steam and Electricity—A Study in Sociology. A. A. Johnson.
The Decadence of Home-Ownership. H. L. Bliss.
The Political Mission of Reform.—II. L. P. Gratacap.
An Automatic vs. a Fiat Currency. E. L. Rector.
Proportional Representation. W. D. Foulke.
The Decadence of Good Citizenship. Seymour H. Ransom.
The Financial Predicament. Henry B. Russell.
The Single Tax: A Reply. George Bernard.

American Monthly.—Washington. October.
Lafayette's Last Visit to America. Mary S. Lockwood.
A Talk on Revolutionary Literature. Mrs. W. L. Hazen.

The Arena.—Boston. October.

Chester-on-the-Dee. B. O. Flower.
The Era of Fraud and Embezzlement: Its Causes and Remedies. A. R. Barrett.
A Battle for Sound Morality.—III. Helen H. Gardener.
Should the Supreme Court be Reorganized? J. M. Ashley.
Preacher and Plutocrat. Walter A. Evans.
Vaccination an Error—Its Compulsion a Wrong. Alfred Milnes.
Why the Workers Want. Robert Grieve.
The England of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. John Davis.
The Significance of Labor Day. Eugene V. Debs.
Manual Training for Women. G. Vrooman.
Industrial Reform. James G. Stevenson.

Art Amateur.—New York. October.

A Visit to Joseph Israels.—I. F. M. Collins.
Hints for Young Sculptors.—I.
The "Half-Tone Process" Block.
Painting in Pastel.
Talk on Elementary Drawing. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
A Few Hints on Drawing. Ernest Knauff.
China Painting for Beginners.—I. Lucy Comins.

Art Interchange.—New York. October.

The Color Masters of Venice. Maud Burnside.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—IX.
Stains and Polishes for Amateur Woodworkers.—III. J. Thomson.
Talks on Designing.—III. A. M. Hicks.
A Talk on Model Posing. William J. Baer.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. October.

The American Athlete in England. John Corbin.
Dueling in German Universities. F. D. Alberty.
Cross-Country Running. Andrew T. Sibbald.
James Madison at Princeton. John L. McLeish.
Some Curious School Customs. John DeMorgan.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.

Sociological Value of the Old Testament. O. H. Gates.
Corporations and Public Morals. Washington Gladden.
Doctrine of the Mass at Council of Trent. C. Walker.
Calvinism and Constitutional Liberties. Abraham Kuyper.
The Hymns of Martin Luther. Edward Dickinson.
Nature of the Resurrection Body of Christ. Samuel Hutchings.
Prestwich on the Deluge. G. F. Wright.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. October.

The Chinese Navy—the Battle of the Yalu.
An Unbiased View of the Armenian Question. W. B. Harris.
English Trout. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The English Officer. Col. H. Knollys.
Luminous Animals. T. R. R. Stebbing.
A Catholic Foreign Mission in the Province of Canton.
Life of Sir E. B. Hamley.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. September 15.

Commercial Relations between Germany and the United States.
The Economic Condition of Uruguay.
New Trade Market in China.
The Wine Industry in Western Australia.

The Bookman.—New York. October.

The Migration of Popular Songs. Harry T. Peck.
Maurice Maeterlinck at Home. Magdeleine Pidoux.
On Literary Construction.—II. Vernon Lee.
Books and Culture.—VIII. Hamilton W. Mabie.
How to Make a Living by Literature. W. D. Adams.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. October.

The New Commander-in-Chief. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison.
Around Esquimaux and Victoria. B. C. Arthur Inkersley.
Chinese Religious and National Characteristics. J. C. Hopkins.
Imperial National Currency. W. M. Gray.
The Canadian Copyright Bill. Goldwin Smith.
Our Western Heritage. G. H. Ham.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. October.

The Poacher and His Craft. R. Kearton.
A Walk through Woolwich Arsenal. J. Munro.
The Romance of Road-Making. Henry Frith.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.

Power from Artesian Wells. A. L. Baumgartner.
Insurance of Engines. H. B. Spence.
The Recording Gauge for Water Pressure. C. A. Hague.
The Down-Draught Furnace for Steam Boilers. W. H. Bryan.
Turkish Fire Engines. J. A. Grey.
A Piece-Rate System. Fred. W. Taylor.
A Few Facts about Files. Stephen Nicholson.
How to Test a Turbine. Samuel Webber.

Catholic World.—New York. October.

A New Road from Agnosticism to Christianity. A. F. Hewit.
The Shrine of St. Ann.
History of Philosophy as Applied to the Church. C. M. O'Leary.
Religious Orders in the Sacred City. Orby Shipley.
The Madonna del Sasso, Locarno. E. M. Lynch.
Old Rome and Young Italy. John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. October.

Capt. Alexander Hamilton; a Seventeenth Century Scot in the Far East.
The Kaffirs in British South Africa.
Dunnottar Castle, Scotland.
New Methods of Illumination.
Literary Research Room at Somerset House.
Irrepressibles. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Story of the Sewing-Machine.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. June.

The Charity Organization Movement. Jeffrey R. Brackett.
Proper Treatment of Idle or Drinking Men.
Continued Care of Families. Francis A. Smith.
Improved Dwellings. Alice N. Lincoln.
Sanitary Oversight of Dwellings. M. I. Moore.
The Economy of a Municipal Labor Test. Frederick Almy.
Evils Growing Out of Extortionate Usury. A. B. Mason.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

The Republic of Mexico.—I. Arthur Inkersley.
The Constitution of the United States.—I. John W. Burgess.
American Society. Albion W. Small.
The Relation of Science to Industry. N. S. Shaler.
History of Suffrage Legislation in the United States. F. W. Blackmar.
American Poets of To-day. D. H. Wheeler.
City Government of Washington. D. C. Margaret Noble Lee.
Hindu Carvings. Lyman H. Weeks.
Literature as a Resource. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Contemporary Review.—London. October.

The Japanese Constitutional Crisis and the War.
Archæology vs. Old Testament Criticism. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Co-operation in Agriculture. H. W. Wolff.
The Ethics of Zoophily. Frances Power Cobbe.
The Roman's Villeggiatura. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
James FitzJames Stephen. Julia Wedgwood.
Men of Science and Philosophers. Herbert Spencer.
The Unity of the Church in Apostolic Times. Dr. T. M. Lindsay.
The English in India. Rev. W. Bonnar.
Norse and Irish Literature. William Larminie.
The New Clergy. Rev. H. K. Haweis.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. October.

From Chitral to Gilgit.
Sarah, Countess of Exeter; the Cottage Countess.
Accidents to Birds.
Kashmir.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 16.

Books of the Coming Season.
Modern Danish Literature and Its Foremost Representative.
Language and Literature in Japan. E. W. Clement.

October 1.

The Italian Novel of the Year. Aline Gorren.
The Decadence of a Scholar. W. P. Reeves.

Education.—Boston. October.

The Education of the Physical Senses. J. S. Black.
Herbert Spencer's "Guiding Principles." G. H. Hudson.
Characteristic Studies in Greek Art. Maud Burnside.
The New Education.—II. C. B. Gilbert.

Educational Review.—New York. October.

Educational Values. James H. Baker.
A Modern Liberal Education. George T. Ladd.
Froebel and Herbart. James L. Hughes.
Representative Expression in Nature Study. W. S. Jackman.
Physical Training in Childhood. Walter Channing.
A Deaf Child of Six. Mabel E. Adams.
Is History a Science? H. H. Williams.
Language Reading for College Preparation. Thomas B. Bronson.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly). London, September.

Index Numbers and Appreciation of Gold. N. G. Pierson.
The Economic Lessons of Socialism. Prof. H. Sidgwick.
Some Economic Issues in regard to Old-Age Pensions. C. S. Loch.
Wages in the United States and in Great Britain, 1860-1891. A. L. Bowley.

Educational Review.—London. October.

Female Higher Education in Italy. Miss Helen Zimmern.
Concerning Prizes and Proximes. Rev. J. O. Bevan.
Education in South Africa. Miss P. M. Darton.
A Note on English School Education in the Fifteenth Century. Prof. Foster Watson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.

Chamois-Stalking. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
How the Steeplejack Lives. Wilfred Wemley.
Field and Hedge Gleaners. "A Son of the Marshes."
Carl Hagenbeck; the Moltke of Menagerie Owners. C. J. Cornish.

Fortnightly Review.—London. October.

The Reaction and Its Lessons. Frederic Harrison.
Ferdinand Brunetiere. Mdle. Y. Blaze de Bury.
Ireland. A Disenchanted Nationalist.
The Expressiveness of Speech. Prof. A. R. Wallace.
The Foreign Policy of England. Capt. J. W. Gambier.
The Asserted Growth of Roman Catholicism in England. Dean Farrar.
The Naval Manoeuvres. W. Laird Clowes.
Advancement in the Army. Major Arthur Griffiths.
A Roman Reverie. Alfred Austin.
English Industry and Eastern Competition. R. S. Gundry.
Islam and Its Critics; a Rejoinder. A "Quarterly Reviewer."

The Forum.—New York. October.

The Present Aspect of the Silver Question. C. S. Fairchild.
Well-Meant but Futile Endowments. Charles F. Thwing.
Significance of the English Elections:
A Crisis in English History. Herbert Maxwell.
Causes of Liberal Defeat. G. W. E. Russell.
"Why, Whence, Whither?" Justin McCarthy.
The Renaissance in English. Richard Burton.
Demand and Supply under Socialism. W. H. Mallock.
The Resuscitation of Blue Laws. Louis Windmüller.
Political Leaders of the Reconstruction Era. E. G. Ross.
The Actor, the Manager, and the Public. John Malone.
Higher Pay and a Better Training for Teachers. J. G. Speed.

Free Review.—London. October.

King Alcohol and Liberalism.
Ideal Husbands.
Prof. Huxley and Agnosticism. J. M. Robertson.
Mark Twain as a Critic. D. F. Hannigan.
Henri Frédéric Amiel. Ernest Newman.
The Place of the Novel. G. Mortimer and J. Leatham.
A Search for Socialism. S. Barker Booth.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. October.

Singhpur, an Indian Station. E. O. Walker.
Luitus Knox. E. H. Lacom Watson.
Bonfires in London Streets. G. L. Apperson.
Pope. A. M. Williams.
A Chapter in the History of Astronomy. J. E. Gore.
Sudermann's Drama "Heimat." H. Schütz Wilson.
Fishing Tackle. James Cassidy.
Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby; the Ladies of Llangollen.
Firdausi, Sadi, and Hafiz; Three Persian Poets. J. Herbert Parsons.

The Green Bag.—Boston. October.

"The Great Commoner." Henry Coyle.
The Failure of Punishment.
The Supreme Court of Maine.—I. Charles Hamlin.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly) September.

The Vocation of the Common Law. Frederick Pollock.
Fisher Ames. With Portrait. M. Chamberlain.

Home and Country.—New York. October.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
The New Head of the Army. Edward Hildane.
The Liberty Bell in Europe. Mary Frost Ormsby.
Mysteries of the Sultan's Palace. George R. Watson.
The Struggle in Cuba. Manuel Garcia.
The Pottery of the American Indians.—VI. W. J. Hoffman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. October.

The Preacher and His Furnishing. D. S. Gregory.
Congregational Worship. T. Harwood.
Adoniram Judson Gordon. Arthur T. Pierson.
The English Language as a Study for the Clergy. T. W. Hunt.
Church Methods and Church Work. S. B. Dutcher.
Ancient Myths in the Hebrew Scriptures. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). October.

Is Life Worth Living? William James.
Reform in Education. W. Mitchell.
The Referendum and Initiative. A. L. Lowell.
The Conscience: Its Nature and Origin. W. W. Carlile.
The Difficulty of Taking Sides on Questions of the Day. W. L. Sheldon.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. August.

Approximate Analysis of the Use of Coal in an Edison Electric Station. R. S. Hale.
Solid Floors for Railroad Bridges. Henry Goldmark.
The DeKalb Electrical Pumping Plant. Daniel W. Mead.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly) September-October.

James Dwight Dana and His Work as a Geologist. H. S. Williams.
Toronto Glacial and Inter-Glacial Deposits. A. P. Coleman.
Origin of Certain Features of Coal Basins. H. F. Bain.
Preglacial Gravels Near Baraboo, Wis. R. D. Salisbury.
Glacial Studies in Greenland. T. C. Chamberlain.
Classification of Upper Palaeozoic Rocks. C. S. Prosser.

The Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly). September.

Money and Credit in the Modern Market. Willard Fisher.
Evolution of the Idea of Value. W. G. L. Taylor.
Taxation in Chicago and Philadelphia. John R. Commons.

Knowledge.—London. October.

Everyday Botany. W. Botting Hemsley.
The Kestral Hawk. Illustrated. H. F. Witherby.
The International Geographical Congress in London. Continued.
Coal Mine Explosions and Coal Mine Fires; Their Occurrence and Suppression. Illustrated. D. A. Louis.
The Size of the Solar System. J. E. Gore.
The Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger and Its Achievements. H. N. Dickson.

Leisure Hour.—London. October.

The Picture Galleries of the Memory. Rev. F. A. Malleson.
Sir Richard Owen. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.
The Art and Mystery of Tattooing. Tighe Hopkins.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon H. B. Tristram.
Toynbee Hall Settlement. Rev. T. C. Collings.
The Home of the Huaso, Chili. May Crommelin.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. October.

Free Public Libraries.
The New Negro Woman. Mrs. Booker T. Washington.
The Tenement House Question. Margaret Bradshaw.
The Murder at Pachanga. May W. Emerson.
Charities that have Succeeded. Edward E. Hale.

Longman's Magazine.—London. October.

Marseilles. Walter H. Pollock.
Garrick's Farewell to the Stage; "Exit Roscius." Austin Dobson.
The New Centurion. Concluded. James Eastwick.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October.

Christian Worship—Its Spirit and Its Forms. J. C. Koller.
Confessional History of the General Synod. J. W. Richard.
Christian Theology. W. H. Dunbar.
Individualism, or to Every One His Way. T. Hedge.
Religious Fanaticism and the Death of Christ. J. J. Young.

The Centrality of Christian Fellowship. Edwin H. Delk.
The Bible and Its Expositors. Luther A. Fox.
The New Testament Idea of Propitiation. Andrew G. Voigt.
Modern German Theology: Ritschlianism. C. Jensen.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. October.
The Ethics of Translation.
Moll Cutpurse.
The Peasant-Farmer of Lancashire.
The Last Duel in the Place Royale.
The Drove-Road in Scotland.
Alexander Hamilton.
The Anniversary in Rome.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. October.
The Day of Judgment and Atonement. M. Ellinger.
The Faust Legend.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. October.
Initiation: The Self and the "Selves."—I. Franz Hartman.
Concetricity: The Law of Spiritual Development.—III.
Maya and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregard.
The Moral Influence of Music.—II. Carl le Vinsen.
The Ideal of Universities. Adolf Brodbeck.
Individuality vs. Eccentricity. W. J. Colville.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. October.
The Vegetarian Sect and Recent Massacres in China. S. F. Woodin.
Religion of the Kaffir Race. Josiah Tyler.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. October.
The Romance of the Hova Bible. A. T. Pierson.
Christian Missions in Arabia. F. T. Haig.
The Jews in Persia.—I. S. G. Wilson.
Missionary Effort and the Nestorian Church. W. A. Shedd.
Diversity of Operations in the Mission Field. D. L. Leonard.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.
The Darwinism of Darwin and of the Post-Darwin Schools.
G. J. Romanes.
Science and Faith. Paul Topinard.
Criminal Anthropology Applied to Pedagogy. Cesare Lombroso.
Arrested Mentation. G. Ferrero.
Naturalism. C. Lloyd Morgan.
The New Orthodoxy. Paul Carus.
The Fifth Gospel. Woods Hutchinson.

Music.—Chicago. October.
Memoirs of Charles Gounod.
Robert Browning as a Musician. Oliver W. Pierce.
Training the Voice.—II. Karleton Hackett.

National Review.—London. October.
The Servant Question; the Tyrannies of Private Life. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
Autumn Sessions in a Buchan Garden. E. V. Boyle.
Intemperance, Past and Present. Arthur Shadwell.
Wilfred Blunt's Poetry. P. Addleshaw.
English Silks. Kineton Parkes.
"The Rulers of India;" Consule Planco. W. Scott Seton-Karr.
Municipal Reform Movement; the Disappointment of New York. Edward Porritt.
Chitral. Spenser Wilkinson.
"Fraternal France." Rear-Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald.
Recent Finance.

The New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) October.
Jonah. Theodore F. Wright.
The Stages of Regeneration. Lewis P. Mercer.
Do we Know the Absolute? E. D. Daniels.
The Lord's Temptations. Arthur Faraday.
The Structure of the Word. Philip B. Cabell.
Hypnotism and Moral Responsibility. John A. Hayes.
The Book of Daniel. Willard H. Hinkley.
Through Egypt and Canaan. Francis A. Dewson.
Coventry Patmore's Recognition of Swedenborg. Frank Sewall.

New Review.—London. October.
Ex Anima Poetæ. S. T. Coleridge.
The Liberal Leadership. Jas. Annand.
Mutual Relations of Men and Women. A. Clerk.
The Automobile: A Forecast. H. C. Marillier.
The Fleet in Being. David Hannay.
Deacon Brodie and Charles Pease; Two Cracksmen. Charles Whibley.
American Traits. Martin Morris.
Pottering with Agriculture. P. Anderson Graham.

Nineteenth Century.—London. October.
The Gold Mining Madness in the City. S. F. Van Oss.
The Political Situation in Italy. Marchese de Viti di Marco.

Ruskin as a Master of Prose. Frederic Harrison.
The Trafalgar Captains. W. Laird Clowes.
Dhofar, Arabia; the Land of Frankincense and Myrrh. J. Theodore Bent.
A Medical View of the Miracles at Lourdes. Dr. Berdoe.
The New Spirit in History. W. S. Lilly.
Frederick Locker-Lampson. Coulson Kernahan.
In Germany; a Sketch. Duchess of Sutherland.
The Closing of the Indian Mints. Lord Brassey.
The Religion of Humanity; a Reply to Mr. Frederic Harrison.
W. H. Mallock.
The Religion of the Undergraduate. Rev. Anthony C. Deane.
The Proper Pronunciation of Greek. J. Gannadius.
A Great University for London. Lord Playfair.
The Need for an Antarctic Expedition. Clements R. Markham.

North American Review.—New York. October.
The Atlanta Exposition. W. Y. Atkinson.
Politics and the Insane. Henry S. Williams.
Birds in Flight and the Flying Machine. Hiram S. Maxim.
Some Problems of the Age. F. W. Farrar.
The Microbe as a Social Leveler. Cyrus Edson.
A Study in Wives. Max O'Rell, Grant Allen, Karl Blind, H. H. Boyesen.
Future of the Arid West. Edmund G. Ross.
English Women in Political Campaigns. Lady Jeune.
Environment and Drink. J. F. Waldo, David Walsh.
The Saloon and the Sabbath. F. C. Iglehart.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—X. Albert D. Vandam.
Hunting Large Game. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Is Socialism Advancing in England? W. G. Blaikie.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. October.
Chicago Commons and Its Summer School. Max West.
George W. Childs—A Character Sketch.
Evolution and Cosmic Telepathy. Joseph Cook.
Some Thoughts on American Universities. A. M. Fairbairn.

Outing.—New York. October.
In Rugged Labrador. R. G. Taber.
Banana Land Awheel. Eugene M. Aaron.
Moose Hunting in New Brunswick. Edmund P. Rogers.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Agra to Delhi.
Finnish Fish and Fishermen. Fred. Whishaw.
Guns and Shooting. Ed. W. Sandys.
The New Hampshire National Guard. George H. Moses.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. October.
Mount Lowe and Santa Monica. Rounseville Wildman.
Charles Warren Stoddard. Joaquin Miller.
Sons of the American Revolution. California Society.
Schools in Hawaii. W. R. Castle.
The Irrigation Problem in California. W. S. Green.
Powder-Making on the Pacific Coast.
Inanimate Target Shooting. M. C. Allen.
Smokeless Powder for Shotguns.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. October.
The Follies of Fashion. Continued. Mrs. Parr.
The Friends of Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke. A. P. Martin.
The False Martin Guerre. A. H. Millar.

Photo-American.—New York. September.
The Photographic Decoration of Glass and Porcelain.
The Examination of Photographic Lenses.
Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography.
Copies of Photographs.
A Telescopic Focusing Finder.
To Make Direct Positives in the Camera.

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Belgium Through a Hand-Camera. Walter D. Weiford.
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Selection of the Side of the Face in Portraiture. R. W. Harrison.
Alfred Clements and His Work.
The Advantages of Hand Cameras. Chapman Jones.

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From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism. A. D. White.
Man of Science and Philosopher. Herbert Spencer.
Trout Culture. Fred. Mather.
Recent Recrudescence of Superstition.—I. E. P. Evans.
Thomas Henry Huxley. Michael Foster.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—VII. Garrett P. Serviss.
The Life of Water Plants. M. Büsgen.
Studies of Childhood.—XI. James Sully.
Hunting with Birds of Prey. Edouard Blanc.
War as a Factor in Civilization. Charles Morris.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. August-September.
Margaret Fuller's Permanent Influence. Kenyon West.
The Paradise of Dante. Ellen M. Mitchell.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Othello." Ellen A. Moore.
Notes on Tennyson's "In Memoriam." W. J. Rolfe.

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A Missionary Covenant. J. B. Shearer.
The World, in Ruin and Redemption. H. B. Pratt.
Limit of the Church's Power to Make Declarations. F. P. Mullally.
The Social and Civil Status of Women. William M. Cox.

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The Spirit of God in the Old Testament. Benjamin B. Warfield.
"Philosophers" and "Higher Critics." Howard Osgood.
The Synoptic Problem. Samuel C. Hodge.

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Religious Journalism and Journalists. G. P. Morris.
The Carnegie Libraries. William B. Shaw.
Matabeleland under the British South African Company. F. Frankland.
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The Civil Service Problem in Australasia. Percy R. Meggy.
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Magna Charta of King John.—I. John J. Delany.
The Isle of St. Vincent.—II. Bertrand Cotonay.
Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.

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What Shall We Do with the Old Well? H. B. Bashore.
Sewerage of Edinburgh and Leith. R. J. McBride.
Tenement Houses and Dwellings for Workingmen in Glasgow. A. B. Morse.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. October.
Report on Entrance Requirements in History.
Home Readings for Secondary Schools. Gussie P. Du Bois.
School Discipline. Austin Lewis.
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Political Parties and the Public Peril.
Silver and the Gresham Law.
Labor Legislation.
The Greenback Issue is Returning. Jesse H. Jones.
Shakespeare's Audacious Law. Van Buren Denslow.
Protection by Bounty. Alexander R. Smith.
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William O. Wyckoff.
Compensation. R. R. Tuttle.
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Strand Magazine.—London. September 15.
The New Romeo; Interview with J. Forbes Robertson.
Harry How.
The New Juliet; Interview with Mrs. Patrick Campbell. M. Griffith.
Calculating Boys.
War-Ballooning. C. Knight.
The Evolution of Cricket. A. T. Story.
In the Donkeys' Dairy in London. F. Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. October.
Speech of Chauncey M. Depew.
Engraved Shortland—Eight pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. October.
The New Race in Egypt; Professor Flinders Petrie's Discoveries.
St. Paul's Escape from Damascus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Vegetarian Sects in China. Charles Geo. Sparham.
Sunday in East London: Victoria Park.

Sunday Magazine.—London. October.
Dr. John Smith; Interview. With Portrait. A. W. Stewart.
John Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress." Kate M. Warren.
Mary Riggs. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
St. Luke's Home, Osnaburgh street; a Home of Peace for the Dying. Mrs. James Stuart.
Dr. Lyman Beecher; the Father of the Beechers. Continued.
H. A. Glass.
In the Funjaub. J. H. Wick.
Among the Wendish Meres, Germany. Beatrice Marshall.

Temple Bar.—London. October.
The Presqu'île de Crozon; The Gibraltar of France. E. Harrison Barker.
The Sources of Don Quixote. C. B. Luffman and L. M. Lane.
Advertisements in Old Books. Esmé Stuart.
Caught Napping. Pauline W. Roose.
Wordsworth and Carlyle.—A Literary Parallel.
New Serial Story: "The Madonna of a Day," by L. Dougall.

The Treasury.—New York. October.
The McAll Mission in France. F. Noble.
Beginnings of the Church. Charles H. Small.
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The "Regiment of Mounted Riflemen." W. B. Lane.
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Her Majesty's Navy as a Career.
Military Japan after the War. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Barrow.
The Sanitary Conditions of Indian Cantonments. Continued.
Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. William Hill-Climo.
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Stray Notes on Lady Hamilton. M. Todhunter.
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Graduated Taxation in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. W. B. Duffield.
Some Thoughts on Landscape. N. Wynn Williams.
Faction-Fighting in Munster. J. F. Macnamara.
A Crop of Brontë Myths. A. M. Mackay.
The Labor War. Harold Thomas.
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Composition. H. W. Hales.
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Daheim.—Leipzig.
August 31.
The Iron Cross, 1813-1870. H. von Zobellitz.

September 7.
Heinrich von Sybel. With Portrait. E. Berner.

September 14.
The Centenary of the London Missionary Society. P. Richter.
Venice.

September 28.
Herr von Hanneken. H. von Zobellitz. Jacob Fabricius. G. Stephani.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 17.
August Reichensperger. With Portrait. Concluded. H. Kerner.
Astronomical Discoveries. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
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Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. September.
Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
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Old and New Pedagogy. W. Rein.
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Foreign Plays on the German Stage. R. von Gottschall
Liszt and His Paladin. E. Reuss.
The Death-bed of the Century. Continued. Prof. L. Büchner.
Lord Rosebery.
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Time-Spirit and Public Opinion. M. Brasch.

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Reminiscences of the Franco-German War. Continued. J. von Verdy du Vernois.
The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Vice-Adm. Batsch.
Gustav Herschfeld. E. Curtius.
Who is Musical? Continued. Theodor Billroth.
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Confessions of a Protestant Country Clergyman.
Arthur Chuquet and the War of 1870-1. L. Bamberger.
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The Chinese Workman at Home. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
Spontaneous Combustion. E. Falkenhorst.
Women Linguists. R. Kleinpaul.
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Richard Muther. With Portrait. Dr. J. Schikowski.
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Dr. Oscar Panizza on "Illusionism." J. Steinmayer.

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Ludwig Anzengruber. Continued.

No. 49.
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Josef Dietzgen. E. Dietzgen.

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The Emperor's Speech.
Competition in Small Country Industries. P. Ernst.
The Factory Acts and Women Factory-Inspectors in America and England.

No. 51.
Lead Workers. H. Vogel.
The Trade Union Congress at Cardiff. E. Bernstein.

No. 52.
The Agrarian Question. K. Kautsky.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. September.
Ola Hansson. With Portrait. H. Schmidkunz.
The Religious World-Drama in Germany. F. Vogt.
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Hamlet. Dr. H. Conrad.
St. Francis of Assisi. Dr. H. Thode.
The Early German Province and State. Dr. Hans Delbrück.
On Convict Colonies. Dr. F. Freund.
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Karma. E. Diestel.
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Thomas Koschat. E. Schultheiss.
The Stubnitz Forest in Rügen.
The Riding Festival at Landsberg-on-the-Lech. P. F. Messerschmidt.
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Niklas Becker and the "Rhine Song." With Portrait.

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Heft 26.
Modern Art. E. Hundrieser.
Pictures of the American Northwest. Dr. Max Graf von Zeppelin.

Heft 1. (New Volume.)
Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria. L. Willigerod.
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Swiss Railways. Concluded. Ed. Tallichet.

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Letters from a Condemned Man. H. Rochefort.
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Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

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The Decadence. Comte C. de Mouy.
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The French in Belgium. 1795-1814. G. de Grandmaison.

The Future of Scholastic Philosophy. H. Gayraud.
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The Psychology of Saints. Prof. H. Joly.
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The Socialist Organization. Léon de Seilhac.

September 14.
Some Letters from Armand Barbès, 1852-1861.
Impressions of Alsace-Lorraine.

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A Soliloquy on Pierre Loti. Heljy.

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Madagascar and Public Opinion in France.

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Recollections of the Comte de Paris. Comte d'Haussonville.

Three Italian Masters: Pergolesi. C. Bellaigue.
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The Massacres of Sasoukh. M. Levevre.
A Universal Congress of Religions in 1900. Abbé B. Charbonnel.
Shakespeare on the Stage. M. Bouchor.
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Finland. G. Paris.
The Symbolism of Gustave Moreau. G. Larroumet.
A Call on the Bonzes Pope. M. Wahl.

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September 1.

The Education of the Deaf; Sight-Method. Ch. Fréré.
Armenia before Europe. Canon Malcolm MacColl.

September 15.

Armenia before Europe. Concluded. Canon MacColl.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 7.

The Moon. W. Pickering.
Natural History Collections from Madagascar. E. Rivière.

September 14.

The Latent Life in Grains. C. de Candolle.
The Breeding of Ostriches in Barbary. J. Forest.

September 21.

The Human Races of Madagascar. E. Hamy.
The Lengthening of the Nails and Hair Resulting from Disuse.

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The Education of the Cambodians. A. Leclère.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

Socialistic Letter to Members of the Teaching Profession. Georges Renard.
The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines in Egypt. Concluded. G. de Greef.
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September 7.

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September 21.

The Encyclical of Leo XIII on the Rosary.
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September 1.

Rome and the Italian Monarchy. R. Bonfadini.
The Pictorial Representation of Angels. A. Venturi.

Matteo Boiardo; a Critical Sketch. G. Albini.
Metastasio at Naples. F. Munziante.

September 20.

On the Reorganization of Public Safety in Italy. G. Codronchi.
Old Neapolitan Memories. A. Lauria.
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Monastic Life in the Thirteenth Century. C. Carnesecchi.
Phthisis Hospitals. R. Massalunga.
Cesare Cantù as a Politician. C. Marchini.

September 15.

Socialism in the Recent Elections. G. P. Assirelli.
Electricity Applied to Engraving. R. Ferrini.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of September 20th.

Riforma Sociale.—Turin. September 10.

Political Economy in Hungary. Prof. Béla Földes.
The Doctrine of the Wage-Fund. Continued. G. Siragusa.
How to Rescue Parliament. Prof. V. Miceli.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

September 5.

Modern Anthropology. Z. Martinez.
The Maronites of Lebanon. Juan Lazcano.
Economic Schools in Their Philosophical Aspect. J. de las Cuevas.

September 20.

The Centenary of Philip II.
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Thirty Years After; Recollections of Stormy Times. A. S. Perez.
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August 30.

The Benedictines and Science. A. L. Peláez.
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September 15.

Cycling. Dr. Calatraveno.
Should a Country Agree to the Extradition of Its Own Subjects?

Revista Brasileira.—Rio de Janeiro.

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A Statist of the Empire; J. Th. Nabuco de Araujo.
Brazilian Swimming Birds. Dr. Emilio A. Goeldi.

No. 16.

The Bakahiri Indians. Capristrano de Abren.
The Island of Trinidad. Dr. H. von Ihering.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. September.

The Conservative Idea of Electoral Law. Prof. Cort van der Linden.
Thirty Years of Dutch History (1863-1893). W. H. de Beaufort.
The Cause of the Seven Years' War.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 7.

Plants in Pots. H. J. Wigman.
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Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. Nos. 7-8.

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Bellmaniana. Reminiscences by Birger Schöldström.
In the Time of Ludvig XIV. Hollen Lindgren.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. September.

The Siege of Rome in '70; personal Reminiscences. Carl Brun.
Horse-dealing. Elith Reumert.
A Brazilian Coffee-Plantation. J. O. Böving Petersen.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog- rapher.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AAFS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociol- ogy.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HC.	Home and Country.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PL.	Post-Lore.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En- gineering Societies.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	R.	Rosary.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	San.	Sanitarian.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
C.	Cornhill.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TE.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga- zine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.		
		Mus.	Music.		
		NatR.	National Review.		
		NCR.	New Church Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.

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BA.

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RR.

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Balkan Intrigue, The Great, H. W. Fischer, MM.

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